GESNERIADS

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers (formerly The Gloxinian)

Vol. 58, No. 3 Third Quarter 2008

Eucodonia verticillata

Niphaea oblonga

Heppiella ulmifolia

Smithiantha aurantiaca

Rhizomatous Gesneriads

The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

A non-profit membership corporation chartered by the State of Missouri

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INTEREST GROUPS

Judging — *Appraisal,* 3 issues, $6. Send to Paul Susi, 10 Briarwood Lane, Millerton, NY 12546. (Subscribing to *Appraisal* is part of the responsibility of remaining an active judge.)

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association — *CrossWords,* 3 issues, $8 ($9 outside U.S.A.). Send to Martha Lacy, 260 Stoddards Wharf Rd., Gales Ferry, CT 06335 <wlacy@snet.net>.

Newsletter Editors — *Newsviews*, free to editors; $6 subscription to others. Contact Leslie Milde, 373 Main St., P.O. Box 14, Fremont, NH 03044 <meribush@aol.com>

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Gesneriphiles Internet Discussion Group — To join, visit the website <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/gesneriphiles> where you will find instructions for joining the list.

British Streptocarpus Society — <www.streptocarpussociety.org.uk> To join from the USA/Canada send $10 check payable to Dale Martens, 1247 Island View Dr., Sherrard, Illinois 61281. To join from any other country, send £7 or 10€ to Don Corfield, 1019 Warwick Rd, Acocks Green, Birmingham, England, B27 6QJ.

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens — 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236 (914-366-5731) <www.selby.org> Gardens open 364 days a year from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee; members free. Outdoor gardens, tropical display house, tree lab, al fresco lunch cafe, plant, book and gift shops.

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(formerly the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.)

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First Quarter	October 1
Second Quarter	January 1
Third Quarter	April 1
Fourth Quarter	July 1

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of The Gesneriad Society are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The Gesneriad Society, Inc. is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia.* Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salisbury, CT 06068 <hybridregistrar@gesneriadsociety.org>.

visit
www.gesneriadsociety.org

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CONTENTS

President's Message
— *Peter Shalit* 4
Email to the President 6
Coming Events 6
Retreat Board Review 2008 7
Seed Fund
— *Carolyn Ripps & Gussie Farrice* 8
The Genus *Eucodonia*
— *L. Skog & J. Katzenstein* 14
The Genus *Heppiella*
— *L. Skog & J. Katzenstein* 16
The Genus *Niphaea*
— *L. Skog & J. Katzenstein* 19
The Genus *Smithiantha*
— *L. Skog & J. Katzenstein* 22
Achimenes Intergenerics
— *Dale Martens* 25
New Achimenes Intergeneric: ×*Achicodonia* 'Very Good'
— *Dale Martens* 27
Hybrid Additions to Seed Fund 29
Variation in *Eucodonia* – What Matters – What Doesn't
— *Miriam Denham* 30
My Flower Bed of Smithianthas
— *Vivian Liu* 34
Growing Down Under
— *Charles Lawn* 35
Growing Heppiella
— *Marilyn Allen* 38
For the Love of Rhizomes
— *Arleen Dewell* 38
Gesneriad Register
— *Judy Becker* 44
Publications 53

COVER
(see page 7 for details)

President's Message

Peter Shalit <president@gesneriadsociety.org>
Seattle, Washington, USA

Learning and Teaching

Several chapters have reported an increase in new members recently, and The Gesneriad Society is experiencing a growth in new memberships. Are you one of these newcomers? It's great to be a "gesneriad newby", getting to know our plant family and meeting others who share this interest. New members help invigorate our Society and our chapters, and every member benefits. It is exciting to learn, and it is rewarding to teach.

Here's an example of how newbies can help rejuvenate a group. My home chapter, the Puget Sound Gesneriad Society, has a number of new members right now so we have been having more programs on basic topics at our meetings. A few months ago I gave a workshop on "Growing from Seed". As an experienced gesneriad grower, I had forgotten how exciting it is for a new grower to see plants grow from these tiny seeds. I brought some fresh seed as well as some one-month-old seedlings of *Sinningia pusilla* and *Gesneria citrina*, pots of growing medium, and transplanting tools. I demonstrated sowing seed and transplanting seedlings, and then gave each attendee the opportunity to transplant a few tiny seedlings. Experienced members gave transplanting tips to the newer members, and everyone had a great time. Participants got to take home the seedlings they transplanted. At a chapter meeting a couple of months later, one of our newest members proudly showed her blooming plants of *S. pusilla* that she had transplanted at the workshop.

Here's another recent experience that reminded me that not all Gesneriad Society members are experienced growers. I recently gave a program on "Chiritas" at a meeting of the Greater New York Gesneriad Society. GNYGS is our oldest chapter, with many skilled gesneriad growers, but it also has a number of new members. I enjoyed the challenge of creating a talk that would be of interest to folks at all levels of experience. Before the meeting, I chatted with a recently joined chapter member who told me she had been carrying around her copy of "How to Know and Grow Gesneriads" and re-reading it until it was dog-eared. I remembered when I was at that stage and how hungry I was for gesneriad knowledge and how I would read and re-read anything on the topic I could find.

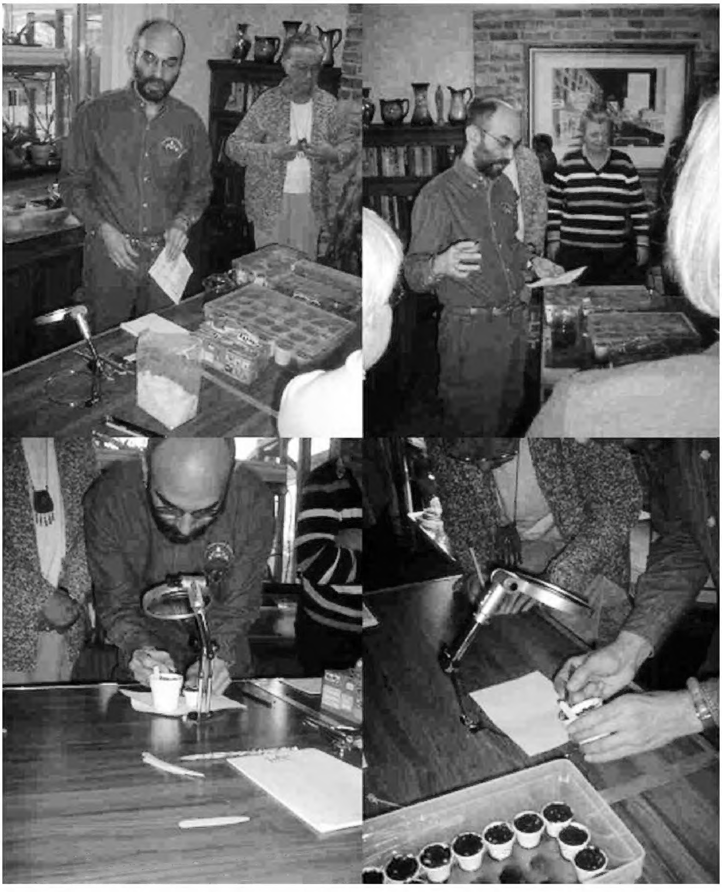
Our Society cannot survive and grow without bringing in new members and educating folks who are just beginning to discover gesneriads. We need to keep in mind that many of our members are novices who want information aimed at their knowledge level. The Convention Committee has recognized this and has been including talks on basic topics in our Convention programs the past few years. The Society has slide programs and educational CD's that are appropriate for all levels of experience. We must also continue to reach outside of our Society to educate the public about gesneriads. Our publication "How to Know and Grow Gesneriads" fulfills an important educational role for members and nonmembers alike since there has been no comprehensive book on gesneriads in print for many years. All Gesneriad Society members have received a free copy, and we have sold nearly 2,000 additional copies, many to nonmembers who want to learn more about gesneriads and may join our Society in the future.

In addition, your Gesneriad Society Board has recently approved a new initiative, a "Speakers Bureau", to coordinate and support the efforts of our "Gesneriad Master Gardeners" who give talks on gesneriads to our chapters and to other groups outside our Society. Karyn Cichocki has agreed to spearhead this effort. If you give talks on gesneriads, or if you belong to a Gesneriad Society Chapter or another club that would like to have a program given by a gesneriad expert, please contact Karyn at <speakers@gesneriad-society.org>.

Today's novices are tomorrow's experts. From "newbies" to "old pros", together we can all experience the excitement of learning and teaching about gesneriads.

Good growing,

Peter



Everyone was busy at the "Growing from Seed" workshop given by Peter Shalit

Email to the President

Alda Higdon <yardlady@windstream.net>

The Second quarter issue of Gesneriads was absolutely the best issue yet, even though I've worn the ink off the page on every issue I've gotten so far! I think that most of the gesneriad fanatics I know got their start with Achimenes ... in my case from my mother-in-law, who called them "monkey flowers". I don't remember where I came across the information about what they really are, but I was hooked from that day forward. And now I can't wait for the next issue, which will also feature 'em!

I've ordered lots and lots and lots of seeds ... none of which have sprouted except for the mixed gesneriads. And I've come up with some real beauties ... but don't know what they are ... so with every issue I pore over every picture, in hopes that I can label another one! And the section on the species was outstanding ... though you can pretty well figure out what the name means, just figuring out the root word. (Though I do feel sorry for the *Achimenes misera*! I'd hate to be stuck with a name like "wretched".)

Keep up the good work! And I'll keep struggling!

Alda Higdon ... more commonly known as "yardlady"

Coming Events

September 20-21 – Florida – Suncoast Chapter and Tampa Bay Chapter judged flower show and sale at Selby Gardens, 810 Palm Avenue, Sarasota. Saturday 1:00 - 4:00 pm; Sunday 11:00 am - 4:00 pm. Contact Jeanne Katzenstein (941-922-1907) <jkatzenste@aol.com> or Jo Anne Martinez <4jam@tampabay.rr.com> (813-385-6755).

September 20-21 – Massachusetts – Annual combined plant societies judged show and sale at the Tower Hill Botanic Garden, 11 French Drive, Boylston. Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm; Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Participating will be the New England Chapter of the Gesneriad Society and the Buxton Branch of the American Begonia Society. Admission: $8.00 adults; $5 seniors and youths (6-18). Contact Lilya Veneziano (617-479-3680) or Wanda Macnair <wmacnair@msn.com>.

September 27-28 – Missouri – Heart of America Gesneriad Society annual judged show and Sale at Loose Park Garden Center Building (816-784-5300), 5200 Pennsylvania Ave., Kansas City. Show entries will be accepted from 8:30 am - 11:00 am on Friday, September 26. Open to the public Saturday and Sunday 10:00 am - 3:00 pm. Contact Susan Grose <sagrose@aol.com>.

September 27-28 – California – San Francisco Gesneriad Society annual judged show and sale at the San Francisco County Fair Bldg, Golden Gate Park at 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way, San Francisco. Saturday noon - 4:00 pm; Sunday 10:00 am - 3:30 pm. Contact Terri Campbell <harpsvoice@earthlink.net> (510-234-9764).

October 5 – New Jersey – Frelinghuysen Arboretum Gesneriad Society annual show and plant sale at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum in Morristown. Sunday 11:00 am – 4:00 pm. Free admission and parking; handicapped accessible. Contact Karyn Cichocki <kdc05@ptd.net> (973-579-7914).

Retreat Board Review 2008

Allison Brigham, Recording Secretary
Golden, Colorado, USA

The Gesneriad Society Board of Directors held a mid-year meeting on 16 February 2008 during its retreat at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota, Florida, USA. President Peter Shalit presided.

Four standing rules were adopted: to allow the Nominating Committee to nominate a candidate to fill a vacancy in an office created by its own actions; to designate the mid-year retreat of the Board as an official function of the Society; to approve usage of received interest income from the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund to help fund the yearly journal expenses of life members and other specific expenses as determined annually by the Board; and to make available an option for first-class mailing to U.S. and life members at a reasonable annual cost.

In other actions, The Ontario Gesneriad Society of Guelph was designated as a new chapter of the Society, a donation of AUS $2000 from the disbanded New South Wales African Violet and Gesneriad Society (Australia) was gratefully accepted and added to the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund, and a Speakers Bureau was established with Karyn Cichocki as the committee's chair.

Two actions involved the Society's relations with the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. The Board approved establishing a restricted fund, named the Selby Gesneriad Fund, which will accept and accumulate funds from individuals and organizations for eventual transfer to Selby Gardens. The funds are to support gesneriad activities and include conservation. In addition, the Board increased the Society's contribution to Selby Gardens to $5,000 per year and extended its financial commitment for an additional year. This brings the total contribution for the next three years to $15,000 and extends the Society's commitment to 2010. The additional funds are to support Selby Garden's submissions of matching grant proposals for research and other activities that include gesneriads.

In acknowledging the increased financial support, Selby Gardens will be asked to summarize objectives achieved with previous contributions and to prepare a plan with benchmarks identifying commitments for future funds.

Cover Photographs:

Eucodonia verticillata
(grown by Maryjane Evans;
photo by John Evans)

Niphaea oblonga
(grown at the Smithsonian greenhouses;
photo by Leslie Brothers)

Heppiella ulmifolia
(grown by Nancy Kast;
photo by Laura Clavijo)

Smithiantha aurantiaca
(grown and photographed
by Toshijiro Okuto)

Seed Fund

Carolyn Ripps <rippscs@aol.com>
Gussie Farrice <f.farrice@verizon.net>

It's convention time again! What a great opportunity we have to see a wide variety of lovely gesneriads and acquire new plants or some special seed. It's always wonderful to see old friends again and exchange ideas and information about our favorite plants.

We would like to make members, particularly the newer ones, aware of some things about the Seed Fund. The Fund is run out of our homes by a few volunteers and is not a commercial enterprise. We don't have a staff of assistants – our spouses, children and dogs are no help at all. In addition to providing this service to members, we also have other responsibilities to The Gesneriad Society, as well as collections of our own plants to care for. When a new seed list comes out, a large number of orders arrive at about the same time and it takes a while to get the thousands of packets prepared and distributed. Orders are filled in the sequence in which they are received, so there may be delays of several weeks before your order is processed. Charges are posted to credit cards after the orders are filled, leading to an additional delay in billing.

You can help us expedite the filling of your orders if you follow the directions in the journal. We are not able to process e-mailed orders for seeds and it is not wise to send your credit card information to us in an e-mail since our e-mail, unlike The Gesneriad Society website, is not secure. Most important, mail your order to the correct co-chair. Gussie gets only the hybrid orders and Carolyn gets the species orders. Don't send requests for hybrids and species on the same order. It will cause double work for us and result in additional delays in filling your order.

Please do not send orders in a registered letter because the mail carrier will not leave the letter unless we are at home to sign for it. If we are away for a few days, the letter could be returned to you or be lost. Always include a self-addressed letter-size envelope with each order. You know how your post office sorts the mail and having the correct address written legibly on an envelope will expedite delivery.

Include some alternate choices if possible. If you pay by credit card, we bill for the number of packets we send. Listing alternates is particularly important if you pay by check so we can send seed rather than credit slips for any varieties that are out of stock. Include your e-mail address so we can contact you if there is a question or problem. Thank you for helping us serve you better.

We wish to thank the following donors for their recent contributions to the Seed Fund: Marilyn Allen, Libby Behnke, Nancy Block, Norman Chenkin, Karyn Cichocki, John L. Clark, Ray Coyle, Kenji Hirose, Lily Huie, Kyoko Imai, Frank Kahn, Nancy Kast, Jeanne Katzenstein, Alan LaVergne, Ingrid Lindskog, Leong Tuck-Lock, Leslie Milde, Ron Myhr, Johnnie Rainey, Carolyn Ripps, Al Romano, Selby Gardens, Dee and Bob Stewart, Lee Stradley, and Bev Williams.

Seed Fund Key

(A)	Alpine or cool greenhouse
(B)	Suitable for hanging basket
(D)	Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes
(F)	Blooms readily in fluorescent light
(G)	Recommended for greenhouses; requires space
(H)	Requires humidity and warmth
(L)	Low growing; not more than 12"
(LM)	Low to medium height
(M)	Medium height; 1 to 2 feet
(MT)	Medium to tall
(P)	Petite or miniature; under 6"
(R)	Rosette in form
(S)	Requires sun to bloom
(T)	Tall plants; generally over 3 feet
(U)	Unifoliate or single leaf
(V)	Leaves may be variegated

Seed Fund – Species

Achimenes (D)
cettoana (B)
erecta (B)
erecta 'Tiny Red' (F,L)
• *grandiflora* 'Robert Dressler' (B)
Aeschynanthus (B)
batakiorum
• *boschianus*
evrardii
fecundus SEL1974-2907-A
fulgens USBRG82-271
• *garrettii* (B)
gracilis 'Pagoda Roof'
humilis USBRG94-214
hosseusii
lobbianus 'Radicans' (B)
longicalyx
longiflorus
parvifolius (B)
sp. MSBG87-162
• sp. Mt. Batupasak HW12587
• sp. (like slender *longicalyx*)
Agalmyla
• *parasitica*
Alsobia (B)
dianthiflora
Amalophyllon
• sp. RM2006-1 (Belize)
Anodiscus (see *Gloxinia*)
Besleria
comosa JLC9931 (T)
laxiflora GRF9675 (M)
melancholica (MT)
cf. *divaricata* JLC5629
sp. GRF9783 (orange w/yellow base)
sp. GRF97108 (orange)
sp. GRF97141 (orange)
sp. GRF9853 (yellow)
sp. GRF98139 (orange)
• sp. JLC5705
• sp. JLC6113
Boea
• *hygroscopica*
Briggsia (A,R)
• *aurantiaca*
muscicola
• species #2
Chirita
caliginosa (LM)
flavimaculata USBRG94-085 (R)
• *gemella*
• *hamosa* (F,M)
involucrata (F,L)
• *involucrata* (dark blue)
• *laifengensis*
lavandulacea (LM)
• *longgangensis*
• *lutea* (formerly *C. eburnea* yellow) (F,R)
micromusa (F,L)
• *pumila* (F,L)
• *pumila* USBRG2000-18 (F,LM)
• *sericea* (L,R)
• *spadiciformis*
• *subrhomboidea* (F,R,L)
tamiana USBRG98-080 (F,R,P)
• *viola*
• species (Thailand)
• species (blue) from Phuket
Chrysothemis (F,LM)
friedrichsthaliana
• *pulchella* (Ecuador)
villosa
Codonanthe (B)
crassifolia
crassifolia 'Cranberry'
devosiana (*digna*)
devosiana (*digna* 'Moonlight')
devosiana (*paula*)
devosiana (pink) MP0018 (B)
devosiana SEL 1997-0120A
gracilis
gracilis 'Kautsky Red Leaf' MP0016 (B)
• *venosa*

Codonanthopsis
- • *dissimulata* JLC9548

Columnea (B)
- *ambigua* (*Trichantha*) 'El Yunque' WEK96163
- *angustata* (*Pentadenia*)
- *arguta*
- *brenneri* JLC9833
- *byrsina* (*Pentadenia*) (L)
- *citriflora* (*Trichantha citrina*)
- *crassicaulis* (*Pentadenia*)
- *crassifolia*
- • *dodsonii*
- *eburnea* (*Dalbergaria*)
- *erythrophaea*
- *fawcettii*
- • *filamentosa* (*Trichantha filifera*) JLC6500
- *flexiflora* (*Trichantha dodsonii*) (LM)
- *glicensteinii*
- *hirta*
- *hirta* GRF9493
- • *inaequilatera* (*Dalbergaria*) JLC6072
- • *linearis*
- *maculata*
- *nicaraguensis* CR92F16
- *nicaraguensis* GRF94105
- • *oerstediana*
- *orientandina* (*Pentadenia*) (LM)
- *ornata* (*Dalbergaria*) GRF2665
- *oxyphylla*
- *polyantha* (*Dalbergaria*)
- *purpusii*
- *sanguinea* (*Dalbergaria*)
- *sanguinea* (*Dalbergaria*) 'Orange King' GRF9492
- *scandens* var. *fendleri*
- *schiedeana*
- *spathulata* (*Pentadenia*) GRF9503 (LM)
- *spathulata* (*Pentadenia microsepala*) W1837
- *spathulata* (*Pentadenia zapotalana*)
- *strigosa* (*Pentadenia*) GRF95154
- *sulfurea*
- • *tandapiana*

Corytoplectus
- *capitatus* (LM)
- *capitatus* G291
- *cutucuensis* (L)
- *cutucuensis* GRF9794
- *riceanus* GRF9654 (M)

Crantzia
- *tigrina*

Cyrtandra
- *cupulata* (G,H,MT)

Dalbergaria (see *Columnea*)

Diastema (D,F,P)
- *affine* JLC9964
- *racemiferum* JLC9824
- *vexans*

Didissandra
- • *frutescens* (H,M)

Didymocarpus
- • *sulfureus*

Drymonia
- *affinis* GRF98109
- *chiribogana*
- *coccinea* GRF9873
- *coccinea* JLC9980 (T)
- *coccinea* var. *fusco-maculatus*
- *doratostyla* GRF9674 (B)
- *ecuadorensis* 'Red Elegance' (LM)
- *macrophylla* (M)
- *mortoniana* (L)
- *pulchra* GRF98113
- *serrulata* (B)
- *serrulata* GRF9752
- *strigosa* (B)
- *strigosa* GRF1912
- • cf. *ecuadorensis* JLC6185
- • sp. aff. *teuscheri* JLC6119 (*Alloplectus*)
- sp. (*umecta* ined.) (B)

Episcia (H,L,B,F)
- • *xantha*

Gasteranthus
- • *atratus*
- • *calcaratus* JLC9867
- • *villosus* JLC9620
- • *wendlandianus* JLC9868 (H,M)

Gesneria (H,F,L)
- *christii*
- *citrina*
- • *cuneifolia*
- • *cuneifolia* 'Quebradillas'
- *humilis*
- *pedunculosa* USBRG97-102 (S,T)
- • *reticulata*
- • *rupincola*
- *ventricosa* (M)

Glossoloma (Alloplectus)
- *bolivianum* USBRG95-140 (M)
- *ichthyoderma* JLC9836 (T)
- • *martinianum* JLC6043
- sp. aff. *panamense* GRF9781 (orange)
- sp. aff. *purpureum* USBRG98-030
- sp. aff. *schultzei* GRF97103

Gloxinella (Gloxinia) (D)
- *lindeniana* (F,L)

Gloxinia (D)
- *perennis* (LM)
- *perennis* 'Insignis' (L)
- *xanthophylla* (*Anodiscus*) (M)

Gloxiniopsis (Gloxinia) (D)
racemosa (L)
Haberlea (A,R)
rhodopensis
Hemiboea (D)
- *strigosa*

subcapitata (L)
Henckelia
- *hispida*
- *incana* (H,P)
- *malayana* (H,M)

Heppiella (D)
ulmifolia GRF98172
Kohleria (D)
allenii
hirsuta
peruviana
spicata (M)
Lysionotus
pauciflorus
Monopyle
macrocarpa GRF94123
Moussonia (M)
deppeana
- *elegans*
- *elegans* GRF9407

Napeanthus
- *primulifolius*

Nautilocalyx
adenosiphon
- *mellitifolius*

Nematanthus
albus (sp. "Santa Teresa") (B)
australis (B)
- *brasiliensis*

fissus GRF9938
- *fluminensis*

fornix
- *fritschii*
- *punctatus* MP0052

strigillosus AC1434 (B)
wettsteinii (B)
Neomortonia
nummularia
Nomopyle
- *dodsonii* (*Gloxinia*) JLC9645

Ornithoboea
wildeana (LM)
Paraboea
- *capitata*
- sp. (green leaf)

Paliavana (S,T)
prasinata
prasinata GRF732
- *plumerioides* (Cabral)

tenuiflora
Paradrymonia
- *ciliosa*

decurrens (L)
- sp. JLC5731 (F,P)

Pearcea
sprucei JLC9862 (H,M)
Pentadenia (see *Columnea*)
Petrocosmea
- sp. (formerly *duclouxii*)

Phinaea (D,F,P)
albolineata
divaricata
multiflora 'Tracery'
Ramonda (A,R)
- *myconi*

myconi —
white
lavender
pink
- clone G

Rhynchoglossum (H,L)
gardneri
Rhytidophyllum (G,H,S,T)
auriculatum
tomentosum
villosulum
Rufodorsia (F,LM)
- *minor*

Saintpaulia (F,R)
difficilis #2
- *diplotricha* Punter #7
- *grandifolia* #299
- *grotei* 'Protzen'
- *orbicularis*
- *rupicola* 'Cha Simba'

shumensis
- *velutina*

Seemannia (Gloxinia) (D)
- *purpurascens* (Bolivia) (M)

gymnostoma (LM)
sylvatica GRF9943 (Brazil)
sylvatica USBRG96-002 (Bolivia)
Sinningia (D)
aggregata (M)
aghensis (T)
aghensis AC2356
allagophylla (MT)
allagophylla GRF9922
allagophylla GRF9929
allagophylla GRF9968
allagophylla (yellow)
- *amambayensis* (L)
- *araneosa* (F,L)

brasiliensis (M)
brasiliensis 'Verde'
brasiliensis AC1314
bulbosa (T)
calcaria MP891 (F,L)
canescens (D,LM)
carangolensis (M)

cardinalis (F,LM)
cardinalis (compact) (F,LM)
cardinalis (dark calyx) (LM)
- *cardinalis* (orange)

cardinalis (pink)
cardinalis 'Innocent'
- *cardinalis* 'Skydiver' (LM)

cochlearis
conspicua (F,L)
conspicua GRF 9942
cooperi (LM)
cooperi AC1522 (M)
curtiflora (T)
curtiflora GRF9927
defoliata
douglasii GRF91188 (LM)
douglasii GRF9936 (LM)
elatior AC1409 (M)
elatior GRF9963
eumorpha /Saltao (L)
eumorpha (lavender) (F,L)
eumorpha (pink)
eumorpha (white)
gigantifolia
glazioviana (L)
- *guttata* (LM)

harleyi MP 482
hatschbachii (L)
hatschbachii 'Iporanga' (D,LM)
- *hirsuta*

iarae (F,L)
- *incarnata* (S,MT)

insularis (LM)
leopoldii (F,L)
leucotricha (F,L)
- *leucotricha (pink)*

leucotricha cv. 'Max Dekking' (M)
lineata (LM)
lineata GRF9920 (LM)
lineata (highly spotted)
lindleyi
macrophylla
macropoda (M)
macrostachya (LM)
magnifica GRF91121 (pink) (LM)
magnifica GRF91134 (red)
- *mauroana* (D,M)

micans MP891 (LM)
nivalis AC1460 (L)
nordestina
piresiana (L)
- *pusilla* (F,P)
- *pusilla* 'White Sprite' (F,P)

reitzii (M)
reitzii 'New Zealand'
sceptrum (T)
sceptrum AC2406 (T)
sellovii (MT)
sellovii GRF9919
sellovii 'Bolivia' USBRG96-003
- *sellovii* 'Purple Rain'
- *speciosa* 'Cabo Frio' (F,L)

speciosa 'Carangola'
speciosa 'Domingos Martins'
- *speciosa* 'Lavender Queen'

speciosa 'Regina'
speciosa 'Sao Conrado'
speciosa AC1652
- *speciosa* AC1503

sulcata (LM)
tubiflora (S,MT)
tuberosa
warmingii (T)
warmingii GRF9921
sp. aff. *aggregata* (yellow) (M)
- sp. aff. *reitzii* 'Black Hill' (M)

sp. aff. *reitzii* GRF9914 (magenta)
sp. aff. *warmingii* from Ilhabela MP631
- sp. "Esmeril" (L)
- sp. "Gertiana"
- sp. "Globulosa"
- sp. "Ibitioca" (LM)

sp. "Rio das Pedras" MP1094 (F,P)
- sp. "Rio das Pedras" dark (F,P)
- sp. "Waechter" (LM)

mixed species

Smithiantha (D)
- *canarina* GRF9105 (F,LM)
- *laui* GRF9117 (F,L)
- *multiflora* GRF9121 (F,LM)
- *multiflora* GRF9122 (F,LM)
- *zebrina* GRF9104 (M)

Streptocarpus

buchananii (B)
candidus (F,R)
confusus (U)
- *confusus* ssp. *confusus* /Swaziland

cooksonii (dark purple)
cooperi (U)
cyanandrus (F,P)
- *cyaneus* (blue) (R)
- *cyaneus* (blue/long corolla)
- *cyaneus* (lilac)

daviesii (F,U)
denticulatus (U)
dracomontanus
- *dunnii* (U)

eylesii (U)
fanniniae (R)
fasciatus (R)
fasciatus /Krokodilpoort, E. Transvaal (R)
floribundus (R)
formosus (R)
formosus /E. Cape, Transkei

gardenii (F,L)
glandulosissimus
goetzei (U)
grandis (U)
grandis (blue form)
haygarthii (F,U)
- *haygarthii* JT04-03D/Transkei Coast (F,U)

haygarthii JT04-051 / Inchanga
haygarthii /Mkambati, Transkei
holstii (B,L)
johannis (F,R)
johannis /Komga, E. Cape
johannis /Weza, S. Natal (R)
sp. aff. *johannis* (F,R)
kentaniensis
- *kentaniensis* (N. Kei River)

kirkii (F,L)
- *kunhardtii*
- *lilliputana*
- *meyeri* /SE Transvaal (R)

meyeri /NE Cape Province
modestus (R)
- *modestus* /Magwa Falls, Transkei (R)

muscosus (L)
nobilis (M)
pallidiflorus (F,LM)
parviflorus (R)
parviflorus (mauve)
- *parviflorus* (white) (R)

parviflorus (white/mauve)
- *parviflorus* ssp. *parviflorus* /Limpopo Province

pentherianus (F,L)
polyanthus (F,L)
polyanthus subsp. *comptonii*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus* /lg fl
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus* /Valley of 1000 Hills, Natal
porphyrostachys (U)
primulifolius (F,R)
primulifolius /Valley of 1000 Hills
prolixus (F,U)
pumilus (F,P)
- *pusillus* JT04-02C (P)

rexii (F,L,R)
rexii (white)
rexii (pale blue/long corolla)
rexii (white/blue mix)
rimicola (F,P)
roseoalbus (F,R)
saundersii (U)
saxorum (B)
thompsonii (B,L)
trabeculatus (U)
- *vandeleurii* (U)

variabilis (F,R)
wendlandii (U)
wilmsii (U)
wilmsii /Long Tom Pass

Titanotrichum
oldhamii (propagules)

Tremacron
- *aurantiacum* (R)

Trichantha (see *Columnea*)

Vanhouttea (S,T)
- *brueggeri*

lanata
- *pendula*

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Mixed gesneriads
Mixed Ecuador species

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The Genus *Eucodonia*

Laurence E. Skog & Jeanne Katzenstein

This genus of two species of small rhizomatous herbs with woolly stems and leaves and bluish lavender flowers is known only from a few localities in Mexico. The species of *Eucodonia* were originally placed in *Achimenes*, but differ in chromosome number. One characteristic of these plants is a heavy coating of white or colored hairs on the stems, and in some cases, the underside of the leaves. Like *Achimenes*, these plants have an annual cycle of vegetative growth and flowering followed by a period of dormancy. Eucodonias appreciate warmth and good light but do well in a fluorescent light garden. They are easily propagated by their scaly rhizomes.

Establishment of the Genus: *Eucodonia* Hanstein, 1854, *Linnaea* 26 ("1853"): 201.

Etymology (history of the word): From the Greek *eu* = beautiful, good, true; and *kodon* = bell, referring to the widely open, (obliquely) campanulate flowers.

Synonyms: *Achimenes* subgenus *Eucodonia* (Hanstein) Hanstein; *Achimenes*, section *Eucodonia* (Hanstein) Fritsch.

Placement of the Genus: Family Gesneriaceae, subfamily Gesnerioideae, tribe Gloxinieae.

Geographical Distribution: Central and Southern Mexico.

Habitat: Often on rocks in wet and shaded places in lower elevation forests.

Habit: Small, perennial, terrestrial herbs with scaly rhizomes. Stem succulent. Leaves opposite, sometimes clustered at stem apex (pseudo-verticillate). Hair covering on stem and undersides of leaves densely lanate-villous or wooly. Bluish lavender flowers axillary, solitary. Flowers obliquely campanulate on long pedicels.

Fruit: Bivalved dry capsule.

Pollinators: Probably bees, but no observations have been reported.

Chromosome Number: 2n = 24.

Number of Species: 2

Eucodonia andrieuxii (de Candolle) Wiehler. 1976. *Selbyana* 1: 392.

Originally described in 1839, this species was re-collected in 1959 by Professor Harold E. Moore in Oaxaca, Mexico but also known from Chiapas and Guerrero states. Plants are generally about 4 inches (10 cm) tall, branching and erect with woolly stems. The corollas are about 3/8 inch (1 cm) across the limb on 3-inch (7.5 cm) pedicels. The color is dark violet with a white throat with purple dots.

This species was used to create the smaller cultivars. Cultivars of *Eucodonia andrieuxii* are: 'Naomi' with red-haired pendant stems, brown beneath, and small, orchid-colored flowers; and 'Tinctacoma', covered with red fuzz, bearing small orchid-colored flowers.

Eucodonia verticillata (Martens & Galeotti) Wiehler. 1976. *Selbyana* 1: 392.

This prostrate growing species has a white woolly appearance; the 4-inch (10 cm) long leaves are glossy above and clustered or verticillate at the apex of the stem giving the species name. The flowers are deeply lobed, pink-lilac with purple lines. This species is known from several states of central Mexico.

Cultivars of *Eucodonia verticillata* are: 'Ehrenbergii' with large orchid and white flowers and oval leaves that are hairy beneath; 'Frances' with large violet-lobed, white-throated, bell-shaped flowers and a flat rosette growth habit; and 'Adele', a compact Worley cultivar with large orchid, nodding flowers and silvery haired leaves, red beneath.

Type Species: *Eucodonia ehrenbergii* Hanstein = *E. verticillata* (Martens & Galeotti) Wiehler.

Nothogenera (intergeneric hybrids):

×***Achicodonia*** Wiehler (*Achimenes* × *Eucodonia*), cultivars 'Cornell Gem', 'Dark Star', 'Isis', 'Nancy', 'Shogun', 'Tyche', and 'Very Good'
×***Eucodenella*** E.H. Roalson & J.K. Boggan (*Gloxinella* × *Eucodonia*)
×***Glocodonia*** Wiehler (*Gloxinia* × *Eucodonia*)
×***Niphadonia*** P.J. Worley (*Niphaea* × *Eucodonia*)
×***Smithicodonia*** Wiehler (*Smithiantha* × *Eucodonia*), cultivars 'Arundel', 'Behavin', 'Cerulean Mink', 'Denise', 'Elizabeth', 'Mae', 'Mitsu', 'Petticoats', and 'Tintagel' (and others)

Notes: *Eucodonia* was re-established by Wiehler (1976). It is closely related to (and was formerly included in) *Achimenes*; the main difference is the higher chromosome number. Hybrids with species of *Achimenes*, *Smithiantha*, and *Gloxinella* have proved to be sterile. Molecular results support Wiehler's separation of *Eucodonia* from *Achimenes* (Roalson et al. 2003, 2005a,b; Smith et al. 2004; Zimmer et al. 2002).

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The Genus *Heppiella*

Laurence E. Skog & Jeanne Katzenstein

This rhizomatous genus from South America was recently reduced to only 4 species found mainly in higher elevations in the Andes. The small, red, tubular corollas are produced from the upper leaf axils. *Heppiella ulmifolia* is an extremely variable species and is the most widespread.

Establishment of the Genus: *Heppiella* Regel, 1853, *Gartenflora* 2: 353, pl. 70.

Etymology (history of the word): Named after Johann Adam Phillipp Hepp (1797-1867), a medical doctor and acknowledged lichenologist from Switzerland.

Placement of the Genus: Family Gesneriaceae, subfamily Gesnerioideae, tribe Gloxinieae.

Geographical Distribution: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and northwestern Venezuela.

Habitat: Usually growing on damp, mossy rocks, and rarely epiphytic at the base of trees.

Habit: Epipetric or (less commonly) epiphytic, perennial, rhizomatous or sometimes stoloniferous, ± suffruticose (woody at the base and shrub-like) herbs. Leaves opposite, sometimes in whorls of 3, membranous, glandular hairy. Axillary inflorescences with or without a peduncle, sometimes composing a terminal cluster, or reduced to single flowers. Sepals usually short, ± equal. Corolla red, tubular, straight, limb with small (sub)equal lobes. Stamens 4, included or slightly exserted, filaments attached to the corolla base; anthers free. Nectary ring-shaped. Ovary semi-inferior; stigma capitate or stomatomorphic (mouth-shaped).

Fruit: Dry, bivalved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence; seeds small, brown, striated.

Chromosome Number: $2n = 26$.

Pollinators: Hummingbirds (observations refer to *H. repens*), but self-pollination may also occur.

Number of Species: 4

Heppiella repens Hanstein, 1859, *Linnaea* 29: 514, 553.

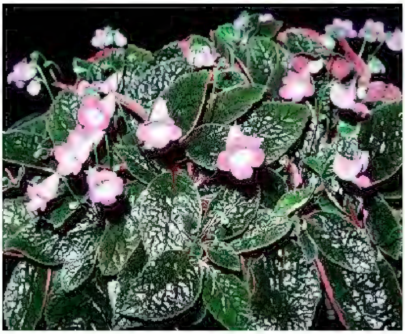
A rhizomatous, creeping to somewhat epiphytic plant from Colombia and Ecuador, this species is usually found in very moist (dripping wet) conditions, and has single flowers in the leaf axils. The name is Latin for creeping.

Heppiella ulmifolia (Kunth) Hanstein, 1859, *Linnaea* 29: 512.

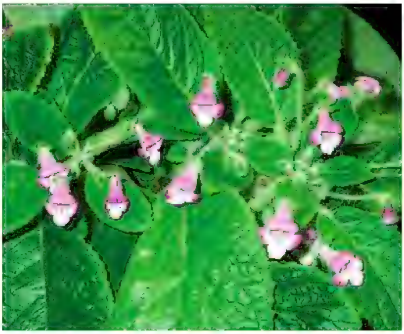
Widespread in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, this is an extremely variable species, but usually has numerous flowers in the leaf axils and is an erect somewhat weedy plant. The name shows the similarity of the leaves to those of elms of the genus *Ulmus*.

Heppiella verticillata (Cavanilles) Cuatrecasas, 1935, *Anales Ciencias Universidad de Madrid* 4(2): 259.

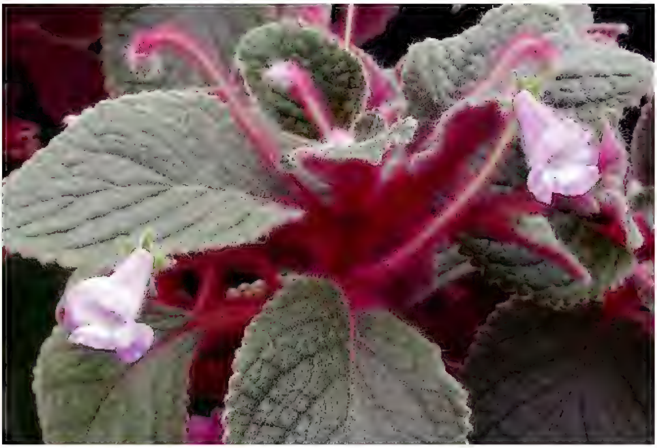
This species comes from Colombia, Ecuador, and possibly Brazil, and is distinguished from the other species by having smaller corollas only about a



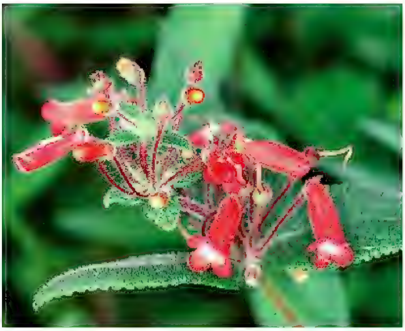
Eucodonia verticillata 'Frances'
(photo by Jonathan Ertelt)



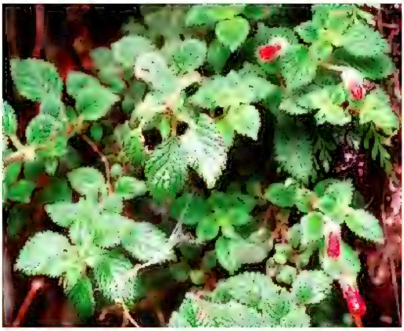
Eucodonia andrieuxii
(photo by Jeanne Katzenstein)



Eucodonia andrieuxii 'Tinctocama'
(grown at the Smithsonian Greenhouses;
photo by Leslie Brothers)



Heppiella ulmifolia
photographed in Ecuador
by John L. Clark in 2003



Heppiella repens
photographed in Ecuador
by Jeanne Katzenstein in 1988

half inch (9-11 mm) long. The species name comes from the appearance of the leaves that look whorled because of the short internodes.

Heppiella viscida (Lindley & Paxton) Fritsch, 1894, in: Engler & Prantl, *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* 4(3b): 176.

This species has very sticky leaves closely spaced along the stems and gives the species its name. It mainly comes from northwestern Venezuela, and possibly nearby Colombia. Another distinctive feature is the elongated peduncles bearing the axillary clusters of flowers.

Type Species: *Heppiella atrosanguinea* Regel = *H. viscida* (Lindley & Paxton) Fritsch

Nothogenera (intergeneric hybrids):

- ×***Heppiantha*** H.E. Moore (*Heppiella* × *Smithiantha*)
- ×***Heppimannia*** E.H. Roalson & J.K. Boggan (*Heppiella* × *Seemannia*)
- ×***Heppimenes*** Batcheller (*Heppiella* × *Achimenes*); cultivars 'Purple Queen' and 'Tezli'

Notes: In his revision of the genus, Kvist (1990) reduced the 19 species previously described to four: one [the extremely variable *Heppiella ulmifolia* (Kunth) Hanstein] being wide-spread and common, the others are of local distribution. Molecular analyses (with *H. ulmifolia* and *H. viscida* included in the analysis) confirm the placement of *Heppiella* in tribe Gloxinieae, but do not suggest a close relationship to any other genus (Roalson et al. 2005a, b). The phylogenetic position of *H. repens* and *H. verticillata* remains to be tested.

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URL: http://persoon.si.edu/Gesneriaceae/Checklist

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URL: http://www.genera-gesneriaceae.at/genera/heppiella.htm

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The Genus *Niphaea*

Laurence E. Skog & Jeanne Katzenstein

The species of this genus of small herbs with scaly rhizomes occur in Southern Mexico and Guatemala, but only *Niphaea oblonga* is in cultivation. This species grows 8-10" (20-25 cm) tall on a single-stem with attractive yellow-green toothed leaves with prominent veins. The corolla is rotate (flat, wheel-shaped), white, about 1" (2.5 cm) across with bright yellow, showy anthers.

Establishment of the Genus: *Niphaea* Lindley, 1841, *Botanical Register*, 27, (Misc.): 80.

Etymology (history of the word): From the Greek *nipha* = snow; in allusion to the plain white flowers.

Placement of the Genus: Family Gesneriaceae, subfamily Gesnerioideae, tribe Gloxinieae.

Geographical Distribution: Southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Habitat: Plants grow in moist forest on damp (seasonally dry) earth banks or on fairly shaded mossy rocks or in filtered sunlight.

Habit: Terrestrial perennial herbs, with scaly rhizomes. Stem low, erect, herbaceous, cylindric. Leaves opposite, petiolate, blade ovate, toothed, main and side veins sometimes silvery white, softly hairy. Axillary inflorescences of 1 to few long-stalked flowers, ± composing a terminal cluster. Sepals form a campanulate (bell-shaped) calyx. Corolla rotate, shallowly campanulate, white. Stamens 4, attached to corolla base; filaments short (at most as long as anthers), straight; anthers yellow, free, cells apically growing together, dehiscence by longitudinal slits. Nectary absent. Ovary semi-inferior, style curved, stigma stomatomorphic (mouth-shaped). Note: In habit and in the shape of the flowers, *Niphaea* is very similar to *Phinaea* which has longer filaments (those of the front stamens curved inwards), a ring-shaped nectary, somewhat fleshy capsules and a different chromosome number.

Pollinators: Probably bumblebees or other buzz bees, but observations are few or unknown.

Fruit: Dry ovoid capsule dehiscing loculicidally. Seeds numerous, elliptic, brown.

Chromosome Number: 2n = 22.

Number of Species: ca. 3.

Niphaea cupreo-virens Lemaire, 1860, *L'Illustration Horticole* 7:72.

This poorly known (no specimens, illustrations, or information on locality) species from Oaxaca, Mexico may not be *Niphaea* at all but may belong to *Phinaea*. The brief description only describes the soft leaf pubescence and 4-loculed anthers.

Niphaea oblonga Lindley, 1841, *Botanical Register* 27 (Misc.): 80.

This species described above is from Chiapas, Mexico and Guatemala.

Niphaea mexicana C.V. Morton, 1936, *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Kew* 1936: 15.

This species is a slender herb to about 10 inches (26 cm) tall from the Mexican states of Guerrero, Mexico, Oaxaca, and Sinaloa. The corollas are white and rotate. It is not known to be in cultivation.

Type Species: *Niphaea oblonga* Lindl.

Nothogenera (intergeneric hybrids):

- ×***Niphadonia*** P.J. Worley (*Niphaea* × *Eucodonia*)
- ×***Niphaphyllon*** E.H. Roalson & J.K. Boggan (*Niphaea* × *Amallophyllon*)
- ×***Niphiantha*** P.J. Worley (*Niphaea* × *Smithiantha*)
- ×***Niphimenes*** P.J. Worley (*Niphaea* × *Achimenes*); cultivar 'Lemonade'

Selected References:

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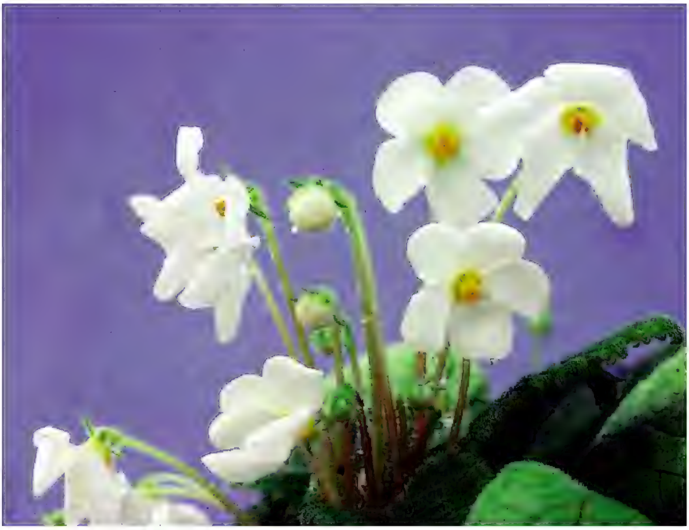
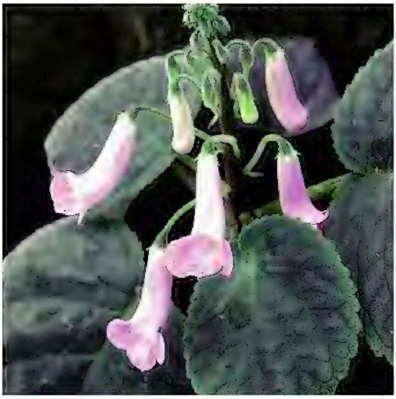


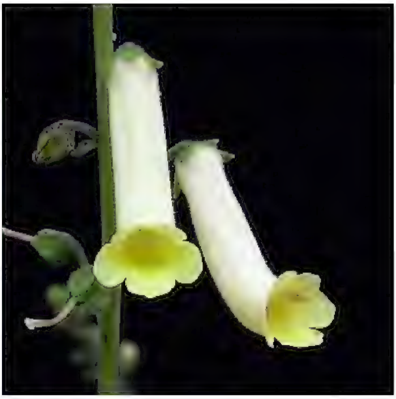
Niphaea oblonga
(grown and photographed by Patrick Worley)

In Memoriam

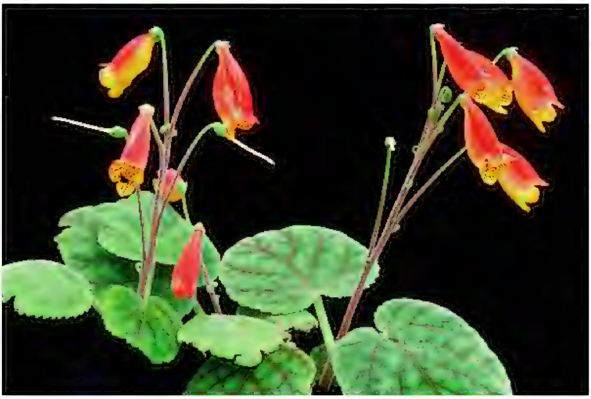
Vera Paskewitz	Kamloops, BC, Canada
Jonathan Ford	Middlefield, Ohio
Sharon Holtzman	Newtown, Ohio
Mary Douglas	Burien, Washington



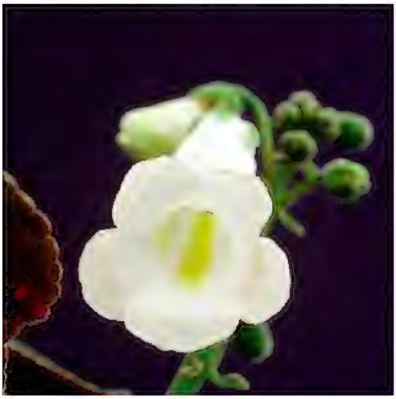
Smithiantha laui (grown and photographed by Toshijiro Okuto)



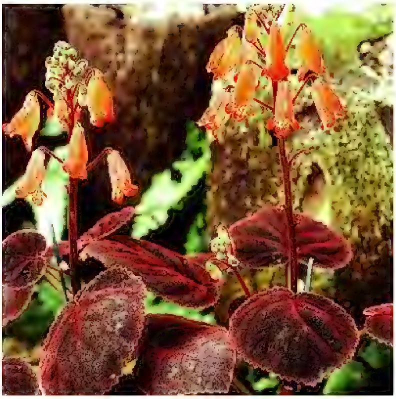
Smithiantha canarina (grown at the Smithsonian Greenhouses; photo by Leslie Brothers)



Smithiantha zebrina (photo from the collection of Hans Wiehler)



Smithiantha multiflora (photo from the collection of Hans Wiehler)



Smithiantha cinnabarina (grown and photographed by Toshijiro Okuto)

The Genus *Smithiantha*

Laurence E. Skog & Jeanne Katzenstein

This Mexican genus of six species is noted for its striking velvety foliage (red or green or mottled) topped with a spike of nodding, bell-like flowers. In cultivation, both species and cultivars need high humidity, warm temperatures, and strong light. Smithianthas grow from scaly rhizomes. They usually bloom in fall or early winter and have a necessary dormancy period from late winter through spring. In this sense, culture for *Smithiantha* is similar to that of its sister genus, *Achimenes*. There are numerous cultivars of *Smithiantha* reported.

Establishment of the Genus: *Smithiantha* Kuntze, 1891, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 2: 977.

Etymology (history of the word): Named in honor of Matilda Smith (1854-1928), an artist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who illustrated for the Botanical Magazine for 50 years from 1878.

Synonyms: *Naegelia* Regel (1847), an illegitimate name because there was a genus of fungi described earlier with the same name.

Placement of the Genus: Family Gesneriaceae, subfamily Gesnerioideae, tribe Gloxinieae.

Geographical Distribution: Central and Northern Mexico.

Habitat: In mountain forests.

Habit: Terrestrial, perennial plants with scaly rhizomes. Stem erect, herbaceous or suffrutescent, usually unbranched. Leaves opposite, petiolate, blades mostly heart-shaped, softly hairy, often attractively mottled with purple and/or white. Flowers in a terminal inflorescence, with small, short sepals. Corolla red, orange, with darker spots, sometimes yellow inside, or lavender, purple or white with darker stripes; tubular to campanulate (bell-shaped), mouth not constricted, limb with small or prominent, subequal rounded lobes. Stamens 4 included, attached to the corolla tube base with the anthers sticking together. Nectary ring-shaped and shallowly lobed. Ovary semi-inferior.

Fruit: Bivalved dry capsule.

Pollinators: Probably bees, but no observations have been reported.

Chromosome Number: 2n = 24.

Number of Species: 6

Smithiantha aurantiaca Wiehler, 1995, *Gesneriana* 1(1): 90, fig. 31

True to its name, this species has yellow-orange flowers. The leaves are green with light- to deep-red hairs. Plants are found in the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Smithiantha canarina Wiehler, 1992, *Phytologia* 73: 239.

The species name means canary yellow, and the plant is similar to *S. multiflora* in size and leaf shape but the brilliant yellow flowers set it apart. The broader corolla tube has a distinct "pinched-in" longitudinal furrow and the corolla lobes are larger and of unequal size. It is only found in Oaxaca.

Smithiantha cinnabarina (Linden) Kuntze, 1891, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 2: 978.

The name refers to the color of the flowers which are vermilion on the outside of the tube, cream-colored within with red spots in the throat. The foliage is a rich brown-red glowing like velvet. This species generally grows 12-18 inches tall and is known from the Mexican states of Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Veracruz.

Smithiantha laui Wiehler, 1992, *Phytologia* 73(3): 240.

This species was named for Dr. Alfred Lau of Veracruz, Mexico who discovered it in 1989 in Oaxaca. It is quite distinctive with its lavender-purple, spotted corollas with widely flaring limbs and broad tubes.

Smithiantha multiflora (Martens & Galeotti) Fritsch, 1894, in: Engler & Prantl, *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* 4(3b): 176.

The name means many-flowered, and the corollas are white or cream without spots or marks. The foliage is deep olive green, sometimes attractively marked with a lighter border along the serrated edge. Plants grow from 18-30 inches tall and are known from the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Smithiantha zebrina (Paxton) Kuntze, 1891, *Revisio Generum Plantarum* 2: 978.

The name means striped. The bi-color corollas are usually strong yellow on the lower half, bright scarlet on the upper half, heavily lined and spotted with red in the throat. The low-growing foliage is green, heavily mottled with darker green and red-brown. Plants have been collected in Chiapas, Queretero, and Veracruz.

Type Species: *Smithiantha zebrina* (Paxton) Kuntze

Nothogenera (intergeneric hybrids):

- ×***Achimenantha*** H.E. Moore (*Achimenes* × *Smithiantha*); cultivars 'Cloe', 'Diamond Lil', 'Ginger Peachy', 'Inferno', Kuan Yin', and 'Tammuz' (and many others)
- ×***Gloxinantha*** R.E. Lee (*Gloxinia* × *Smithiantha*); cultivar 'Evlo'
- ×***Heppiantha*** H.E. Moore (*Heppiella* × *Smithiantha*)
- ×***Moussoniantha*** H. Wiehler (*Moussonia* × *Smithiantha*); cultivar 'Cornellian'
- ×***Niphiantha*** P.J. Worley (*Niphaea* × *Smithiantha*)
- ×***Smithicodonia*** H. Wiehler (*Smithiantha* × *Eucodonia*); numerous cultivars, see *Eucodonia*

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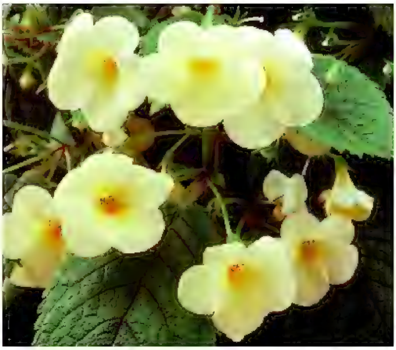
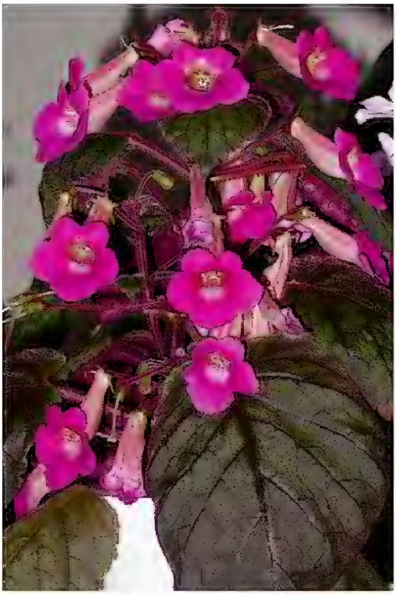
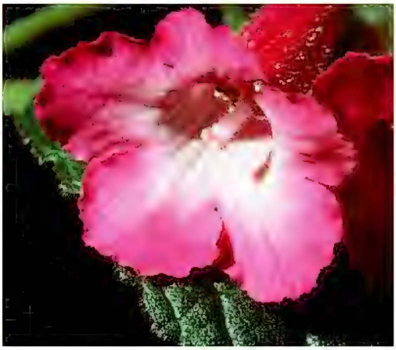
Achimenes Intergenerics



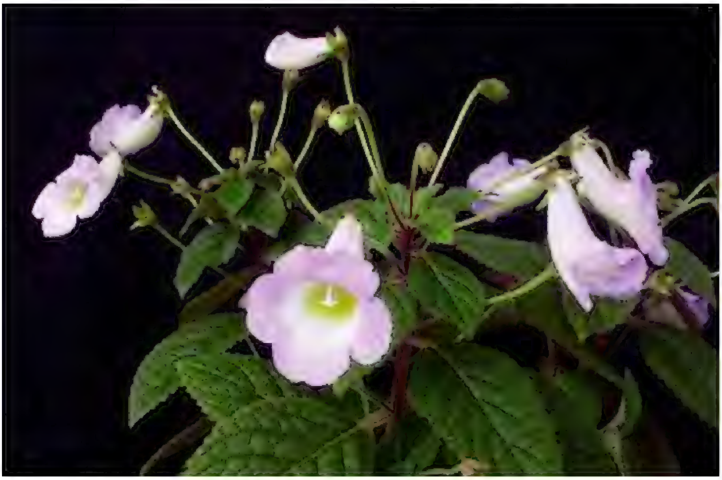
×*Niphimenes* 'Lemonade' (hybridized and photographed by Patrick Worley)



×*Achimenantha* 'Sassy Camille' (hybridized and photographed by Dale Martens)



×*Heppimenes* 'Tezli' (hybridized by Frances Batcheller; photo by Bob Stewart)



×*Achicodonia* 'Very Good' (hybridized and photographed by Leong Tuck-Lock)

Achimenes Intergenerics

Dale Martens <dalemartens@mchsi.com>
Sherrard, Illinois, USA

In doing research for this article, I saw that Frances Batcheller wrote often about *Achimenes* and she pointed out that this genus offers one of the widest flower color ranges and also has considerable variation in flower size. It's a hybridizer's dream, and some of us dreamed of crossing *Achimenes* with other gesneriad genera. Hybrids created by crossing two different genera are called "intergenerics". *Achimenes* has been successfully crossed with the following: *Niphaea, Heppiella, Eucodonia*, and *Smithiantha*. Intergenerics are given a new hybrid genus name by combining parts of the genus names of the seed and pollen parents followed by the cultivar name. A small "×" precedes the name. For example, Frances crossed *Eucodonia verticillata* 'Frances' × *Achimenes mexicana* and named her cross, ×*Achicodonia* 'Tyche'.

Frances was the pioneer for several *Achimenes* intergenerics, proving it could be done even if the chromosome numbers were not an exact match. Her earliest registration in 1961 of an *Achimenes* intergeneric with *Smithiantha* was ×*Achimenantha* 'Kuan Yin' ([*Smithiantha zebrina* × *S. multiflora*] × *Achimenes longiflora*). In 1966 she registered ×*Achicodonia* 'Isis' (*Eucodonia andrieuxii* × *Achimenes dulcis*). Imagine the reaction in the gesneriad world in 1979 when Frances introduced ×*Heppimenes* 'Tezli' (*Heppiella viscida* × *Achimenes dulcis*).

Patrick Worley, living in California, was the most prolific intergeneric hybridizer using *Achimenes* during the 1980's. At one time I lived in Southern California, and several members of the Grow and Study Gesneriad Chapter regularly entered Patrick's hybrids in our local shows. I clearly remember his hybrids ×*Achimenantha* 'Inferno' and ×*Achimenatha* 'Ginger Peachy' as spectacular entries by Dolly Crowder. Patrick expanded *Achimenes* intergenerics by using *Niphaea* in the parentage with ×*Niphimenes* 'Lemonade' introduced in 1978.

In addition to Frances and Patrick, other adventurous hybridizers making *Achimenes* intergeneric crosses include: Robert E. Lee (×*Achicodonia* 'Cornell Gem' and others), Nagahide Nakayama (×*Achicodonia* 'Shogun' and ×*Achimenantha* 'Mikado'), Marcia Belisle (×*Achimenantha* 'Volcanic Kisses' and others), Clay Anderson (×*Achimenantha* 'Minnesota Rouser'), Hank Hoekstra (×*Achimenantha* 'Dutch Treat'), Leong Tuck Lock (×*Achicodonia* 'Very Good'), and myself (×*Achimenantha* 'Cool Inferno' and others).

When I want to create an intergeneric, I make sure there is no possible way the flower pollinates itself. As soon as I can, I remove the petals and stamens on an unopened bud. The pistil continues to mature with elongation of the style. I may remove the petals and stamens on ten or more buds on a single plant when I am determined to create an intergeneric. Some have suggested that if the seed parent is a species, then mixing its own pollen with the pollen from the other genus increases the chances it will accept the pollen of another genus. When seedlings are produced, one should get seedlings identical to the species seed parent and any seedlings differing would be the intergenerics. Although that may work, it is not my method. I pollinate as many flowers as possible with an abundance of pollen from the "foreign" genus.

One is easily a skeptic when one sees an intergeneric hybrid of *Achimenes* × *Smithiantha* and could think it's just a selfing of the Achimenes. The flower looks like an Achimenes and often the leaves appear to be an Achimenes. I wanted to settle this in my own mind by crossing *Smithiantha* 'Sassy Redhead' × *Achimenes* 'Camille Brozzoni'. I pollinated around a dozen flowers, but only two seed pods formed. It's been my experience that very few seeds are produced when intergenerics are attempted. It takes about six to ten weeks to ripen an Achimenes seed pod. Germination also appears to be weeks slower rather than the usual 21 days or less. Then it seems that many of the seedlings fail to thrive beyond a month. The best of these seedlings was named ×*Achimenantha* 'Sassy Camille'. One would not imagine that *Smithiantha* 'Sassy Redhead' is the mother because the flowers are smallish and look like an Achimenes.

An interesting observation some other hybridizers and I have seen is that sometimes there is a strong, negative reaction within 24 hours (or less!) with wilting of the flower stem when intergeneric pollination is attempted. The pedicel turns brown and the calyx wilts. It's almost guaranteed to happen when I try for tri-generics such as crossing an ×*Achimenantha* with a *Eucodonia.*

Usually intergenerics are sterile as I discovered when I crossed *Phinaea* × *Diastema* to create ×*Phinastema* 'California Dreaming'. It wouldn't self nor would it backcross with either parent. I decided to self ×*Achimenantha* 'Inferno' to see what would happen. ×*Achimenantha* 'Inferno' is a heavy bloomer and I must have selfed at least 20 blossoms, hoping for seeds. From all that effort I got a single seed. The seedling initially struggled to live, but I wasn't going to let it die! Eventually the seedling grew and flowered. As I've often seen with intergenerics, it sometimes has six petals. I brought my unnamed seedling to the Kansas City Convention, and the membership voted it as most representing AGGS' 50th anniversary. Its name now is ×*Achimenantha* 'Golden Jubilee'. I was able to get several seedlings when I crossed ×*Achimenantha* 'Inferno' with *Achimenes* 'Tiny Blue'. The best of those was called, ×*Achimenantha* 'Cool Inferno'.

I also experimented with ×*Achimenantha* 'Aries' which is part of a series of *Achimenes* × *Smithiantha* intergenerics from England. ×*Achimenantha* 'Aries' is basically blue and white without any other markings. It turns out it was fertile since I was able to cross it with an unnamed hybrid of *Smithiantha* 'Duet' × *S. canarina. S.* 'Duet' is a Masaki Yamagata hybrid that is white with reddish-purple dots. Happily, I got three good intergeneric hybrids from this cross: ×*Achimenantha* 'Texas Blue Bayou', ×*Ach.* 'Texas Polar Bear', and ×*Ach.* 'Texas Spotted Leopard'.

A big caution with *Achimenes* intergenerics is that usually rhizomes from *Achimenes* are rather hardy and can dry out somewhat during storage. This is not true at all with the *Achimenes* intergenerics. Rhizomes have much thicker scales and need to be kept evenly moist, not soaking wet, during storage.

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The Gesneriad Society International Registrations: <http://www.gesneriadsociety.org>

New Achimenes Intergeneric: ×*Achicodonia* 'Very Good'

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Sherrard, Illinois, USA

Leong Tuck Lock has always been very generous, sharing seeds with seed funds and with friends. Some years ago he remembers making a cross of *Eucodonia* ('Naomi' × 'Cecilia') × *Achimenes dulcis* and those may have been among the packets of seeds shared with Colin Rampton in Australia. Colin passed away in 2006, but his *Sinningia* hybrids are still being grown as they are spectacular and known for their heavy blossom count. Robert Browning said Colin sowed the seeds and passed along the punnet (basket) to a mutual friend of theirs who lived in Canberra. Robert soon inherited the punnet and grew the plants on. At that time the label said "Eucodonia". There was one particular seedling that stood out as being "very good". Therefore, Robert wrote "very good" on the label as a reminder to himself to keep those particular rhizomes after the plant went dormant. Somehow the name "Very Good" stuck.

Eucodonia 'Very Good' rhizomes were shared with Tuck Lock. As the plant grew and eventually flowered, Tuck Lock saw that it was not really a Eucodonia, but rather an ×*Achicodonia*. He points out that if you look at the photo closely, you will see that the leaves resemble *Achimenes* rather than *Eucodonia*. The flowers are very different, too, and it shows characteristics of *Achimenes dulcis*.

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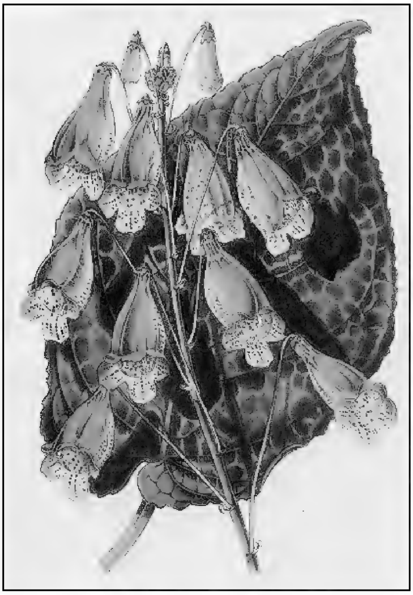

Smithiantha zebrina illustrated as *Gesnera Herbertii* in Paxton's Magazine of Botany, Vol. XIII, t. 55, 1847

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- *Streptocarpus* 'Iced Pink Flamingo' × 'Bristol's Lipstick'

Streptocarpus 'Jane Elizabeth' × 'Blue Variety'
- *Streptocarpus* 'Bristol's Lipstick' × self

Streptocarpus 'Stacey' × 'Blue Variety'
Streptocarpus 'Sue Mini' × self
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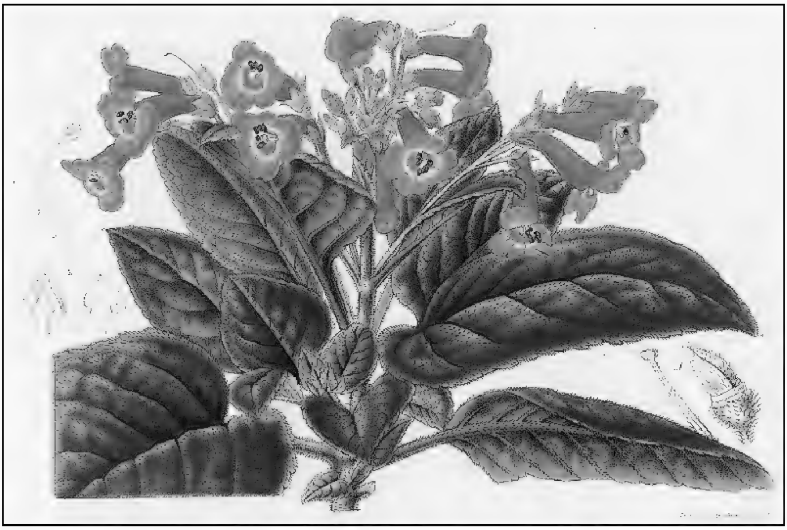

×*Heppiantha naegelioides* – a new intergeneric hybrid (*Heppiella* × *Smithiantha*) introduced in 1857 in *L'Illustration Horticole*

Variation in Eucodonia – What Matters – What Doesn't

Miriam Denham <gesgard@aol.com >
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When people look at plants, often the most obvious thing noticed is differences in color. While color is conspicuous it is not necessarily an important item in separating closely related plants. In horticulture color is more important, and especially desirable color variations are often selected and given fancy names as cultivars (cultivated varieties). These may be selections from the wild or hybrids arising in cultivation.

In *Eucodonia* there are currently only two accepted names at the specific level, *E. verticillata* and *E. andrieuxii*. *E. verticillata* now includes the plants formerly known as *E. ehrenbergii* and *Achimenes bella*. In my opinion there are four taxa, one unpublished. (Taxon, singular, or taxa, plural is the term used for a group of related plants when you don't want to specify at what level you consider them – genus, species, variety, form, or other taxonomic level.) Unfortunately no one has provided a subspecific or varietal name to apply to these other two entities. But first a bit of information about *Eucodonia* and why I think there are four separate taxa of *Eucodonia*.

The first *Eucodonia* my late husband, Dale, and I received was *Achimenes ehrenbergii* (in section *Eucodonia* of *Achimenes*) in 1955 from Fantastic Gardens. At that time Fantastic Gardens was owned by Robert Wilson. He later established (with his wife) the Robert and Catherine Wilson Botanical Garden near San Vito, Costa Rica. The Wilson Botanical Gardens are currently managed by the Organization for Tropical Studies. (The plant we had received showed no indication of being colored by the presence of anthocyanins, and more about that below.) I tried twice to go to the Wilson Botanical Garden at San Vito, but failed.

Over the years we obtained about three dozen collections of *Eucodonia*—at one time we had 28 different living collections. We received the plants from several sources: Paul Arnold, the first Registrar of the Society; Florence Knock, an early gesneriad enthusiast; Dr. Harold E. Moore at Cornell's Bailey Hortorium who collected several of them in Mexico; and more collected by Thomas MacDougall, in the states of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. Most of the plants I have seen are from the state of Oaxaca, but it may be that there are more in the state of Chiapas, and the record reflects that fewer people looked for them in Chiapas.

Dr. Hans Wiehler, who re-erected the genus *Eucodonia* in 1976 and made the combinations *E. verticillata* and *E. andrieuxii*, says that George B. Hinton, who collected in the Mexican states of Mexico and Michoacan, made seven collections of *Eucodonia*, one of which, from the Pacific drainage of the Sierra Madre in the state of Mexico, is the type for *Achimenes bella* named by Conrad Morton. Presumably all the rest have been collected in the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Chiapas. The label for H. Galeotti's isotype specimen of *Gloxinia* [*Eucodonia*] *verticillata* label says [translated] "…on the rocks of the Pacific region near the Pacific Ocean…." It appears that all collections have been made from the Pacific drainages of the Sierra Madre.

Among the evidence Dr. Wiehler used to support the resurrection of *Eucodonia* were his studies in hybridizing, which produced only sterile hybrids with *Smithiantha* and plants in the other sections of *Achimenes*. Additionally, chromosome counts showed that the basic numbers were n=11 for *Achimenes*, and n=12 for *Smithiantha*, n=12 for *Eucodonia* except for *A. bella* which is a tetraploid, n=24. Other considerations preclude considering *Eucodonia* as congeneric with *Smithiantha*.

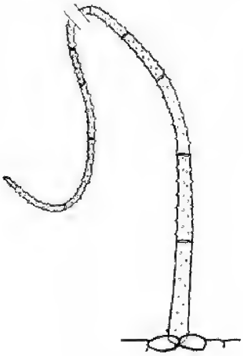
The different taxa have somewhat different corolla shapes, but in the late sixties and seventies it became common to put little reliance on corolla shape because the shape is so susceptible to the environmental effects of the pollinators. But, in my opinion, sometimes flower shape is the easiest way to separate closely related taxa.

The greatest difference between Eucodonias grown in cultivation from most of those collected in the wild (as represented in dried herbarium specimens) is in the growth habit. Most of the wild collected specimens I have seen grow from their scaly rhizomes with a short stem which forms a cluster of leaves at the apex (pseudoverticillate [appearing whorled because of the condensed internodes]) and topped by flowers. The Galeotti isotype specimen does not show this habit, but has a few pairs of leaves with normal internodes. In cultivation, the plants grow much more luxuriantly and the internodes may become much longer, relative to the amount of light and heat.

I became interested in the hairs and glands (trichomes = *trichos* Gr. hair [not Latin *tri-* three], plus *-ome* body) of the Gesneriaceae and was accepted into the graduate program at the University of Colorado. When my thesis committee asked me to narrow my focus, I selected the Eucodonias.

It has been my desire to record the trichomes when they are diagnostic (having characters capable of identifying a taxon at some rank) – especially when flowers and fruits are missing – so that plants with those characters can be identified as far as possible. According to how plants are delimited – "lumping" versus "splitting" – sometimes diagnostic trichomes can identify a variety, species, genus, or other taxonomic level, depending upon the taxonomist's point-of-view.

The genus *Eucodonia* has a trichome complement including two major types of living hairs, a diagnostic tapering hair with thin cell wall that has small tubercles in which the entire thin wall protrudes from the surface, at fairly evenly spaced intervals, leaving a pit on the inside (see illustration).



Diagnostic Eucodonia hair
(drawn by Dale Denham)

All other superficially similar tubercles I have seen or have seen diagrammed were on thick walls with the inside wall smooth and not indented. Sometimes the basal, larger cells of these trichomes do not have these tubercles. These trichomes are of varying lengths, usually from several cells to about 64 or so cells long. These trichomes tend to have living, somewhat rounded terminal cells. A second type of trichome is a stalked small-headed gland, referred to as capitate. The stalk cells usually resemble those of the previous type. This type of gland tends to excrete its secretions, sometimes giving a sticky feeling to the surface.

A third type, found only in *Eucodonia verticillata* and *E. andrieuxii* but not in *E. ehrenbergii* or *Achimenes bella*, resembles the glands of mints. They are frequently short-stalked but may on occasion have a stalk of several cells. The stalk when long also has the characters of the diagnostic trichomes. The gland is not capitate but more flattened and saucer-shaped, containing about 16 cells. In addition the oily secretions are collected under the cuticle, as in mint glands.

A fourth type of trichome was similar but had many more cells, resulting in a cup-shaped form. We had two plants of this type collected by MacDougall. One had anthocyanin only in the epidermal cells at the base of the pedicels and the other had much anthocyanin in the trichomes of the stem, and none in the pedicels. Also the shape of the corolla was different from the other taxa in *Eucodonia*.

When I studied Eucodonias, the accepted species were *Eucodonia ehrenbergii, E. verticillata*, and *Achimenes bella* (combination not made in *Eucodonia*) all now included in *E. verticillata*, and *E. andrieuxii*. As stated above, at that time they were actually considered to be species of *Achimenes* sect. *Eucodonia*. [For a detailed discussion, see Hans Wiehler in *Selbyana* 1(4): 389-392.(1976).]

There are several named cultivars, seven registered and several others that should be. The plants are quite diverse in the amount and arrangement of anthocyanin coloring (another response to light and temperature). Because of the ease of clonal propagation from the scaly rhizomes, probably each population may represent a single clone.

Three unanswered questions are: 1. Why haven't Eucodonias been reported from the state of Guerrero which lies between Michoacan and Oaxaca on the Pacific coast?; 2. Are there characters on the scaly rhizomes that differ from those of other genera?; and 3. What will the molecular studies reveal about the different taxa?

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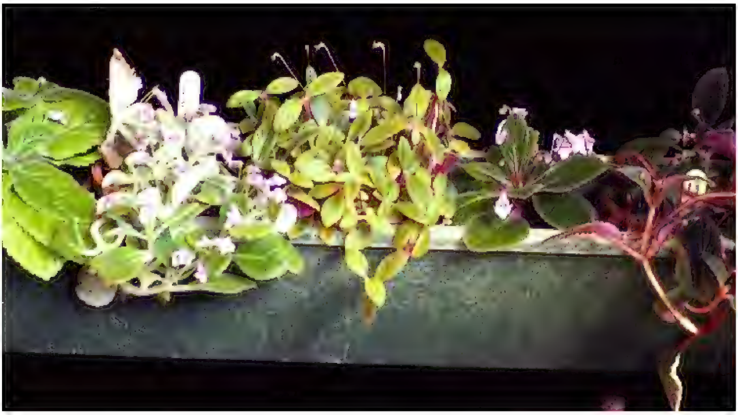
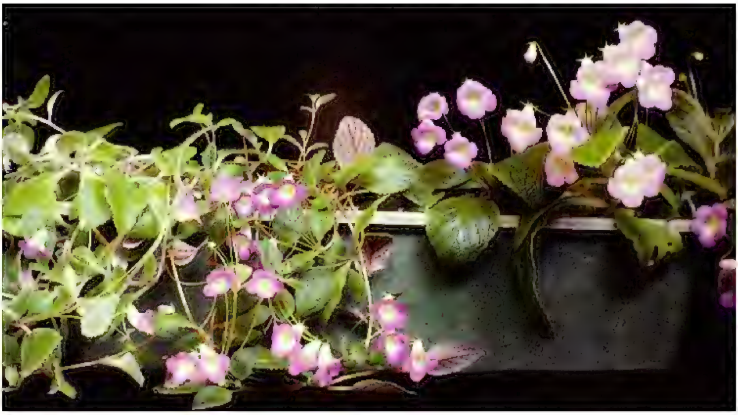
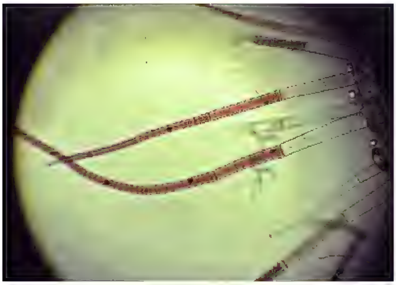


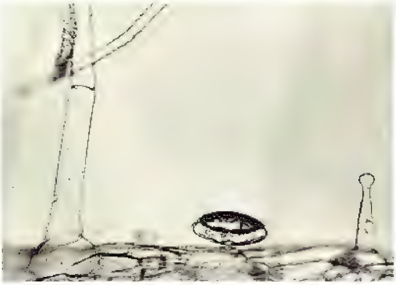
Tray of *Eucodonia andrieuxii* showing the range of flower and leaf color forms light and dark



Eucodonia verticillata showing part of the variety of forms



Eucodonia andrieuxii colored hairs and shiny gland heads (100X)



Eucodonia large gland (resembling glands of mints), a small, stalked gland, and the base of a diagnostic long, tapered hair (100X)

My Flower Bed of Smithianthas

Vivian Liu <vivian3302@gmail.com>
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As a fanatical plant collector, I always look for plants that either have handsome foliage or brilliant flowers. When I saw pictures of Smithianthas with their attractive heart-shaped mottled leaves and nodding bell-shaped flowers, I couldn't wait to grow them! I purchased some Smithiantha seeds from the Seed Fund and soon found I could grow Smithianthas successfully; I then collected many Smithiantha rhizomes at the 2002 AVSA Convention. After my Smithianthas bloomed for me, I tried to cross them and got many fat capsules.

All my Smithianthas are grown in natural light. Most of my Smithianthas are grown outdoors on the roof-top patio of my office building. I use shade cloth during the summer months to avoid sunburn. Only a few pots are grown indoors (with Sinningias, Kohlerias, and Eucodonias) in front of a French window using a curtain to adjust the illumination. Smithianthas sprout from rhizomes around May in Taiwan. I usually use a 3-inch (7.5 cm) pot to grow one or two rhizomes and put each pot on a pot holder. We know Smithianthas grow tall, so if I didn't use pot holders, the plants could easily fall. Summer is the typhoon season in Taiwan so if I have to move all my plants indoors before the typhoons come, the pot holders are convenient to move. My potting mix (peat moss with vermiculite and perlite) is very porous because my plants are frequently exposed to the rain. I feed them a time-release fertilizer every three months and balanced water-soluble fertilizers once or twice a month.

Smithianthas need high humidity to grow well (the monthly mean relative humidity in Taipei is 78%), and I group all my plants together so the foliage of my plants is very pretty. I don't do anything besides keep the plants well watered (by hose) and take off the lower yellow leaves to improve the air circulation. The erect inflorescence will come out around November and will continually bloom until February. The peak bloom time is around Christmas. Can you imagine about 90 pots of Smithianthas all blooming at the same time? They formed a "Flower Bed of Smithianthas". It is the greatest gift that Santa could bring me! After the plants flowered, I gradually reduced the watering frequency. I harvested all the rhizomes they produced; some were shared with friends and others were replanted with new potting mix.

Growing from seed is very easy for Smithianthas. Sow the tiny seeds on a damp mix and let them accept light. I transplant the seedlings three to four times when they become too crowded before I pot them up to 3-inch (7.5 cm) pots (when they have 4 to 6 leaves). They might produce a few blossoms in their first growing cycle. I choose the one-year-old seedlings by flower color, foliage color and flower shape, then wait to see their blooming capability in the next year.

I don't find Smithianthas have any serious pest or disease problems. Mealybugs love Smithianthas but they don't cause much harm. Many growers in Taiwan have had their Smithianthas rot and die suddenly without forming any rhizomes. This could possibly be caused by using heavy mixes or letting the sun directly shine on the soil surface. To avoid this rotting problem, I recommend shading plants from the burning sun, using light mixes, and not overpotting – you can eventually repot when you see the roots escape the bottom of the pot. Few roots growing in a big pot will rot, especially in the summer months.

My favorite Smithiantha is Dale Marten's outstanding hybrid *S.* 'Sassy Redhead' which has velvety red foliage with brilliant red flowers. I have grown one 4" pot of 'Sassy Redhead' loaded with hundreds of blooms … and one of the inflorescences formed a heart shape naturally! I crossed 'Sassy Redhead' with my unnamed hybrids and got many beautiful seedlings. One seedling has an orange tube, yellow throat and orange stripes with extra annular petals.

I also want to introduce two Smithianthas that I hybridized initially: *S.* 'An's Antique Print' and *S.* 'An's Secret Code'. I can't track the parents of either hybrid because the typhoon overturned my seedlings and the labels were lost. *S.* 'An's Antique Print' has mottled olive green and red leaves, pink tube, a rich yellow throat, and pink dots and stripes on the limb. The bonus is that the flowers have a sweet scent when the sun is shining on them. The other hybrid has mottled olive and light green leaves, white tube, yellow throat, and lots of pink dots on the limb. The difform dots look like a mysterious code, so I named it 'Secret Code'.

I am so lucky to have a suitable climate to grow Smithianthas outdoors. If your conditions don't allow you to grow them outdoors, please try growing them indoors under lights or close to windows giving them enough light. You won't regret growing them when you see the showy leaves and flowers.

Growing Down Under

Charles Lawn <mrgloxie@ozemail.com.au>
Sydney, Australia

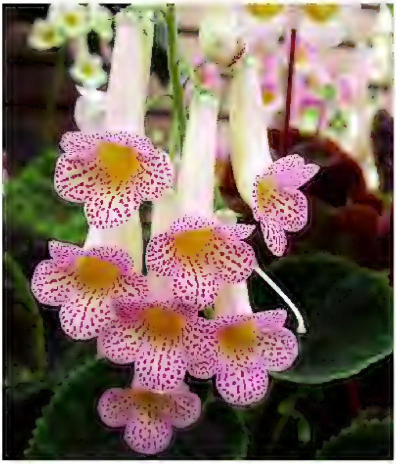
In Sydney, Australia, we are able to grow Eucodonias and Smithianthas outdoors in the shadehouse all year round. They mostly do not die down completely.

Leong Tuck Lock sent mixed seeds of his *Eucodonia* hybrids to the late Colin Rampton. Colin grew lots of seedlings and eventually selected one special plant. It had olive-green leaves with red backs and hairy serrated edges; the flowers were tubular/bell-shaped, mauve with white throats becoming yellow. Colin's wife chose the name *Eucodonia* 'Blue Bouquet'. I have been growing *E.* 'Blue Bouquet' for many years. Grown with about 12 rhizomes in an 8 inch (20 cm) pot, it always performs very consistently on the show bench.

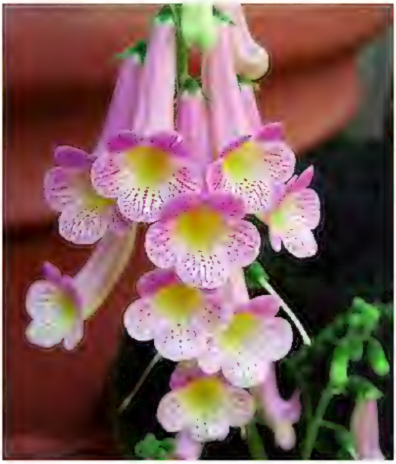
Smithianthas are a delight to grow and see the flowers, especially now as I write this with autumn upon us. Their beautiful, densely hairy, red-velvet, mottled-green, or green-bronze foliage can be enjoyed all summer. The spikes of bell-shaped flowers appear in autumn and winter in colours of pink, red, mauve, yellow, orange, and white, with spotted throats. Some varieties we grow are *S. cinnabarina, S. multiflora*, 'Orange King', 'Sassy Redhead', 'Dale', 'Cassandra', 'Sparkle', and 'Ezra Altamont'.

Vivian's carpet of Smithiantha foliage

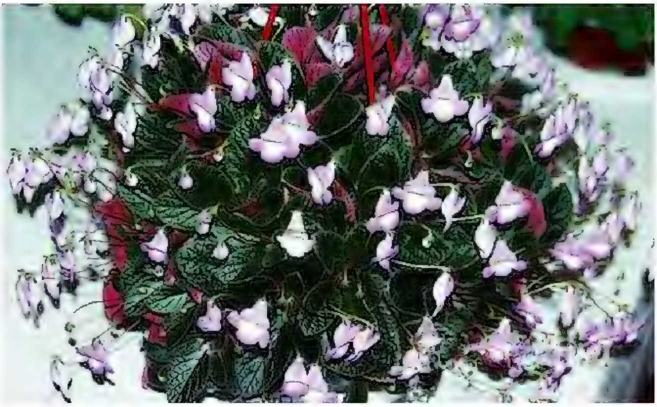
Vivian's carpet of blooming Smithianthas



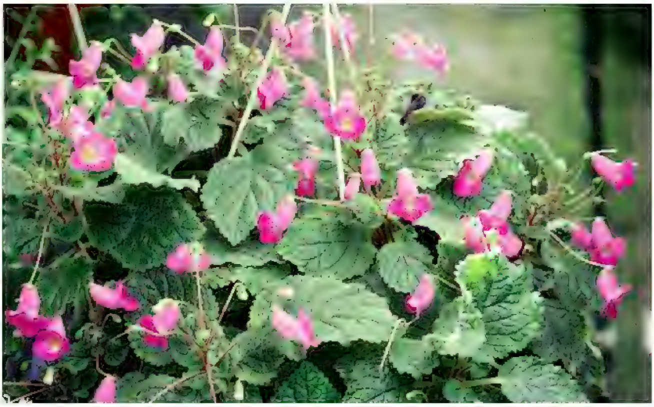
Smithiantha 'An's Secret Code'



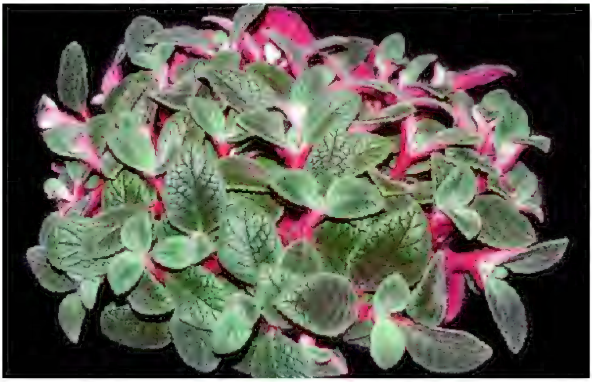
Smithiantha 'An's Antique Print'



Eucodonia 'Blue Bouquet'
(grown and photographed by Charles Lawn)



×*Smithicodonia* 'Dave's Tree'
(grown and photographed by Charles Lawn)



Eucodonia andrieuxii 'Woolly Morrión'
(grown by Marilyn Allen; photo by Dale Martens

Growing Heppiella

Marilyn Allen <dmarilynallen@shaw.ca>
Vancouver, BC, Canada

I acquired seeds of *Heppiella ulmifolia* from the Seed Fund about 15 years ago. Not finding cultural information about it at the time, I grew it with other plants on a two-tube fluorescent light shelf. It grew leggy so I moved it around to different locations and found that it fared better on the cooler downstairs plant stand. Another plant placed in the much cooler basement laundry room grew even better, especially when placed farther from the lights and at the edge of the shelf. The extra humidity kept the leaves from browning as much.

It is not surprising to me that it grew best at that time in cooler, more moist conditions since I have seen it growing *in situ* in Ecuador along the roadside on the western slope of the Andes at 2500-2800 metres (8200-9200 feet) elevation in limestone cloud forest and lower montane rain forest with very high humidity.

Most of my Heppiella plants are now grown in a cool (50-75°F or 10-24°C) greenhouse with 80% humidity.

I use a potting mix of equal parts of peat moss, perlite and vermiculite with dolomite lime added in a ratio of one tablespoon for every four litres of mix. A variety of fertilizers are used on a weekly basis at a dilution of 1/4 teaspoon per gallon of water.

Similar to Kohlerias, I found that the elongated stems of Heppiellas can be wound around the rootball when they become lanky and defoliated.

Heppiella is a rhizomatous genus which never goes dormant for me. Periodically new growth will appear from the root and rhizome.

The leaves are very hirsute with a sticky substance on the end of the hairs which attracts and traps small flying insects like gnats. The red flowers appear in the leaf axils. When grown with three stems in a pot, it makes an attractive specimen plant and is a welcome addition to my gesneriad collection.

For the Love of Rhizomes

Arleen Dewell <arleendewell@shaw.ca>
Vancouver, BC, Canada

Achimenes and Kohlerias are flashy and flamboyant stars in the world of rhizomatous gesneriads and well they should be. But have you tried growing any of the other rhizomatous genera, yet?

Eucodonias: I was introduced to Eucodonias early in my growing life and remember being thrilled that my apartment environment seemed to suit them admirably. They come primarily from Mexico and Central America so the expectation is that the conditions under which they thrive would be warm and relatively humid. Two species prominent in the backgrounds of many *Eucodonia* cultivars and hybrids that we enjoy today are *E. andrieuxii* and *E. verticillata.*

Plants from *Eucodonia andrieuxii* in my experience produce rather lax stems that prefer to creep. My favourites from this group are *E.* 'Naomi', *E.* 'Woolly Morrión' and *E.* 'Greystone'. They all have fuzzy, olive-green leaves with thick, bright red hairs on the reverse sides and also on their stems. Tiny pale lavender and white flowers arise from the leaf axils on slender, wiry stems. In my experience, plants with *E. andrieuxii* in their backgrounds seem to resent being tip-pinched.

Eudoconia cultivars and hybrids out of the species *E. verticillata* produce plants with shiny, less hairy but larger leaves and a more-or-less rosulate growth habit. The flowers are larger and showier with colours ranging from pink-purple, mauve and lavender with white. Examples from this group include *E.* 'Frances' and Patrick Worley's lovely hybrid, *E.* 'Adele'.

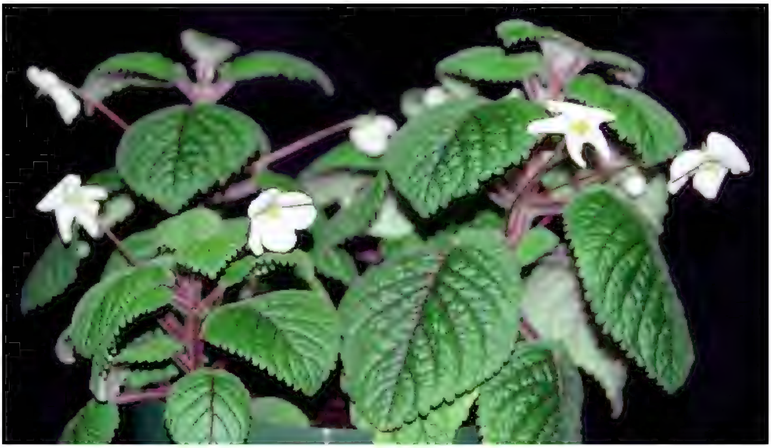
The colourful fuzziness of Eucodonias not in flower makes them welcome entries in the "Ornamental Qualities Other than Flowers" classes of our shows. Their foliage can also be utilized very effectively in classes of the Artistic Division.

My Eucodonia rhizomes begin to break dormancy in mid to late February. As temperatures and day length increase with the coming of spring, they grow rapidly. I place the pots on the outer edges of the shelves on my plant stand. Each shelf has a 4-tube fixture above it. My lights are on for 13 hours a day year round. I wick all my Eucodonias and add slow-release fertilizer beads once vigorous growth is well underway. Like most actively growing rhizomatous gesneriads, Eucodonias will be plunged into premature dormancy if their growing medium dries out.

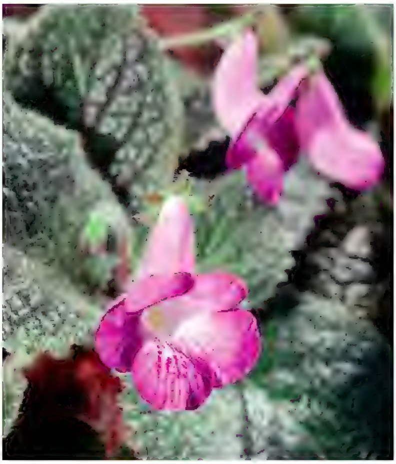
Smithianthas: I saw my first Smithianthas very soon after my initial growing experience with Eucodonias. It was love at first sight! Who can resist these gorgeous plants with their rich velvety, plush foliage and dramatic flowering spikes called racemes? This genus also calls Mexico and Guatemala in Central America home, but by contrast, Smithiantha rhizomes usually break dormancy for me in June or July. That means I can have vibrantly flowering plants from November through to January or February – the darkest and dreariest months of the year.

Many *Smithiantha* species are tall growers which do not lend themselves well to light garden culture. *Smithiantha* 'Little One' is one notable exception. It is an older hybrid and as its name implies, will bloom copiously for months on plants that are barely 8 to 10 inches tall, not including the racemes. Thanks to the hybridizing efforts of Dale Martens and Masaki Yamagata, we now have many more attractive and compact growing *Smithiantha* hybrids perfectly suited to life on the light stand. Some of my favourite Yamagata hybrids are *Smithiantha* 'Junko', 'Tangerine' 'Nocterne' and 'Prelude'. Hybrids of Dale's that are wonderful growers for me are 'Sassy Redhead', 'Big Dots Rule', and my all time favourite *Smithiantha* hybrid of them all, 'Speckled Salmon'.

Some *Smithiantha* hybrids appear to have a dormancy period that is not as sharp as that of the species. Under lights, I have had hybrid rhizomes breaking dormancy in early to mid spring – just in time to be at their peak for an early summer flower show. I wick my Smithianthas to prevent them from drying out and going into premature dormancy. When Smithianthas flower, they are also developing their crop of rhizomes for the next growing season. If dryness forces them into dormancy before they flower, then there will likely be few if any rhizomes in the soil. I place my plants in the centre of the

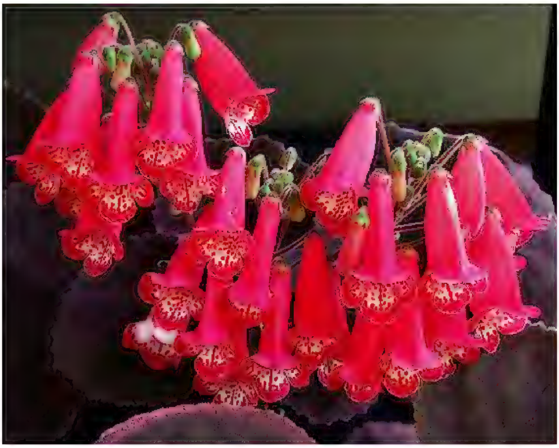


Niphaea oblonga (grown by Arleen Dewell; photo by Dale Martens)



Eucodonia 'Adele' (grown by Maryjane Evans; photo by Michael Riley)

Smithiantha 'Sassy Redhead' (grown and photographed by Vivian Liu)



top shelves where it is warmer and light intensity from the four tubes is highest. When the plants are young, I will even raise their pots up closer to the light source in an effort to stimulate strong, sturdy growth. I water in slow-release fertilizer once rapid growth is underway, keep the wicking reservoirs topped up, and then wait for the Smithiantha show!

Niphaeas: Another rhizomatous gesneriad that is a welcome addition to my light garden is *Niphaea*. This genus also hails primarily from Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Currently, only one of the three known species is in cultivation, *Niphaea oblonga*. Although *Niphaea* shares a similar distribution range with *Smithiantha* and *Eucodonia*, its culture "in captivity" is a little different, for me. It prefers to grow on the lowest shelves of my plant stands where it is a bit cooler. It really doesn't enjoy life under four tubes either, so I'm always careful to grow it cooler under just two tubes. With these conditions, I get bright chartreuse leaves with that trademark brownish/maroon colouration defining all of the veins in the leaves. The flowers also are quite different. Rather than the colourful bell-shaped flowers typical of Eucodonias and Smithianthas, Niphaeas produce lovely clear white, rotate flowers that remind me of a peloric or star-shaped African violet blossom.

Some growers have reported that the foliage of *Niphaea oblonga* is lightly fragrant, but I have not yet been able to detect this. Again, I wick my Niphaeas to prevent the soil mix from drying out. Their growth habit for me is compact, though spreading when they are at their growing peak. Nearing dormancy, the stems begin to lengthen and defoliate. When they become bare and straggly looking, that's the signal to pull the wicks out of the reservoirs and let the soil gradually dry out. I cut the stems back to the soil line and dig up an amazing number of round, tight little rhizomes!

All three of these rhizomatous gesneriads live in similar areas of distribution; primarily Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Peru. They seem to enjoy growing under warm, humid conditions and make rhizomes to help them survive the rigors of dry periods which occur in their natural habitats. Are *Eucodonia*, *Smithiantha* and *Niphaea* closely related to one another by virtue of the fact that their ranges of distribution in nature tend to overlap? It would seem reasonable to surmise that perhaps they are kissing cousins since we do have intergeneric hybrids between them in cultivation today. ×*Smithicodonia* is the name given to crosses made between *Smithiantha* and *Eucodonia*. Three older hybrids which come to mind as being well worth growing are ×*Smithicodonia* 'Behavin'; (a cross between *Eucodonia* 'Frances' and *Smithiantha* 'Little One') and two of Patrick Worley's hybrids: ×*Smithicodonia* 'Elizabeth' (*Eucodonia* 'Frances × *Smithiantha* 'Honeybells') and ×*Smithicodonia* 'Denise' (*Eucodonia ehrenbergii* × *Smithiantha* 'Honeybells'). All of these intergenerics have foliage that is reminiscent of *Smithiantha* with nodding, bell-shaped flowers arising from the leaf axils like those of *Eucodonia*. Not surprisingly, the intergenerics will thrive under the same growing conditions as their namesakes and do well on a constant feeding and watering system, too. Patrick Worley was also successful in combining *Niphaea* with *Eucodonia*. He used *Niphaea oblonga* as the seed parent and pollen from *Eucodonia verticillata*. The result was a compact little hybrid with delicate pink flowers which he called, ×*Niphadonia* 'Whisp'. It is a pity that this one likely is no longer in cultivation. It would be fun to grow it for its novelty alone.

The next time you're thinking about which plants in our marvelous family you'd like to try your hand at growing next, don't overlook some of the "other" rhizomatous gesneriads. They may not be as widely grown YET as those Achimenes that we love so much, but I can vouch for the fact that they will bring you much joy and gratification. Give one or all of them a try, and you'll be hooked on gesneriads all over again!

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Ron Myhr's Gesneriad Reference Web: "Smithiantha, Eucodonia and Related Intergenerics" URL: www.gesneriads.ca.

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Correction – GESNERIADS Vol. 58, No. 2

On page 36, the bottom picture caption should read *Achimenes antirrhina* (not *Achimenes heterophylla* as noted)

Gesneriad Register

Judy Becker, Registrar <hybridregistrar@gesneriadsociety.org>
Salisbury, Connecticut, USA

The following registrations should be added to the Registered Gesneriads List found in Appendix C of the 1990 Gesneriad Register.

06959	*Gesneria*	'Coral Sun'	*G. cuneifolia* 'Quebradillas' × *G. acaulis* 'Flamingo'	Jeanne Krieger
06960	*Streptocarpus*	'Northwoods Candy Stripe'	*S.* 'Snow Rose' × self	Jeanne Krieger
06961	*Streptocarpus*	'Northwoods Frosted Dreamsicle'	*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' F2 × 'Peach Perfect') selfed	Jeanne Krieger
06962	*Streptocarpus*	'Northwoods Frosted Moonshine'	*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Happy Snowflake') selfed	Jeanne Krieger
06963	*Streptocarpus*	'Northwoods Frosted Pink Squirrel'	*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Peach Perfect') × *S.* 'Northwoods Frosty Girl'	Jeanne Krieger
06964	*Streptocarpus*	'Northwoods Frosted Sunshine'	*S.* 'Northwoods Frosted Moonshine' × self	Jeanne Krieger
06965	*Streptocarpus*	'Blue Lightning'	*S.* hybrid × *S.* 'Achilles'	Paul Lee
06966	*Streptocarpus*	'Toronto Silver Splash'	*S.* 'Fancy Pants' × *S.* 'Pegasus'	Paul Lee
06967	*Streptocarpus*	'Lemon Curd'	*S.* unknown Tanaka hybrid × *S.* 'Big Yolk'	Kenji Hirose
06968	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Christine'	*S.* 'Charlotte' × *S.* 'Franken Ella Mae'	Davies/Jones
06969	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Dreamtime'	*S.* 'Susan' × *S.* pink seedling	Davies/Jones
06970	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Isabella'	*S.* 'Charlotte' × *S.* 'Franken Ella Mae'	Davies/Jones
06971	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Kelly'	*S.* 'Charlotte' × *S.* 'Franken Ella Mae'	Davies/Jones
06972	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Lilac Lace'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self	Davies/Jones
06973	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Mulberry Lady'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self	Davies/Jones
06974	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Pink Ice'	*S.* seedling KW × *S.* seedling KSE	Davies/Jones
06975	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Shannon'	*S.* 'Franken Sheila Emily' × *S.* 'Stella'	Davies/Jones
06976	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Velvet Lady'	*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self	Davies/Jones
06977	*Streptocarpus*	'Franken Vicki'	*S.* 'Franken Sheila Emily' × *S.* 'Stella'	Davies/Jones
06978	*Streptocarpus*	'Beka'	unknown	S. H. Snelson
06979	*Streptocarpus*	'Tymar Treble'	*S.* 'Midnight Flame' × self	Mary Tyrie
06980	*Briggsia*	'Wedert's Proud'	*B. muscicola* × *B. speciosa*	Jeff Foederer
06981	*Petrocosmea*	'Milan'	*P. nervosa* × *P. begoniifolia*	Jeff Foederer
06982	*Sinningia*	'Herbert Walker'	*S. eumorpha* × (*leucotricha* × *reitzii*)	Brad Walker
06983	*Sinningia*	'Iris Walker'	*S.* 'Ozark Pink Sunrise' × *S.* 'Ugly Girl'	Brad Walker
06984	×*Sinvana*	'Mount Magazine'	*Sinningia conspicua* × *Paliavana tenuiflora*	Jon Lindstrom
06985	*Streptocarpus*	'Fernwood's Bam Bam'	*S.* 'Bristol's Lily White' × *S.* 'Little Gem'	Lee Stradley
06986	*Streptocarpus*	'Fernwood's Cherries Jubilee'	*S.* 'Chorus Girl' × *S.* 'Little Boy Blue'	Lee Stradley
06987	*Streptocarpus*	'Fernwood's Jiminy Cricket'	*S.* 'Bristol's Lily White' × *S.* 'Little Gem'	Lee Stradley
06988	*Streptocarpus*	'Fernwood's Silhouette'	*S. lilliputana* × *S.* 'Little Gem'	Lee Stradley

***Gesneria* 'Coral Sun'**, 2006, IR06959, Jeanne Krieger, WI. (*G. cuneifolia* 'Quebradillas' × *G. acaulis* 'Flamingo'). Cross made Mar. 7, 2003, planted May 15, 2003 and first flowered Feb. 11, 2004. Fertile. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 3 in. long × 1/2 in. wide, elliptic with serrate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in. long. Pedicel 2-1/2 in. tall, one flowered. Corolla infundibuliform, 1-1/2 in. long × 1/2 in. wide, bright lemon yellow with a hint of coral around the edges of the lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Northwoods Candy Stripe'**, 2006, IR06960, Jeanne Krieger, WI. (*S.* 'Snow Rose' × self). Cross planted Jan. 16, 2004, first flowered Dec. 4, 2004. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 11 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. tall with 2-3 flowers. Corolla semi-double, salverform, 3-1/2 in. long × 2-1/2 in. wide, dusty rose with red streaks from the throat onto the lower three lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Northwoods Frosted Dreamsicle'**, 2006, IR06961, Jeanne Krieger, WI. [*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' F2 × 'Peach Perfect') selfed]. Planted Dec. 4, 2004, first flowered Oct. 3, 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves variegated green and white, 8-1/2 in. long × 2-1/4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in. long. Peduncle 4-5 in. tall with 2 flowers. Corolla salverform, peach pink with burgundy streaks from the throat onto the lower lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Northwoods Frosted Moonshine'**, 2006, IR06962, Jeanne Krieger, WI. [*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Happy Snowflake') selfed]. Cross planted May 6, 2004, first flowered Feb. 12, 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves variegated, medium green and white, 9-1/2 in. long × 2-1/2 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in. long. Peduncle 5 in. with 2 flowers. Corolla salverform, 3 in. long × 2 in. wide, blush pink, yellow throat with burgundy streaks on the lower lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Northwoods Frosted Pink Squirrel'**, 2006, IR06963, Jeanne Krieger, WI. [*S.* ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Peach Perfect') × *S.* 'Northwoods Frosty Girl']. Cross made Apr. 3, 2005, planted June 30, 2005 and first flowered Feb. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves variegated green and white, 9 in. long × 2-1/2 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. with 2 flowers. Corolla salverform, pale carnation pink with wide burgundy stripes from white throat onto lower lobes.

Streptocarpus 'Northwoods Candy Stripe'

Streptocarpus 'Northwoods Frosted Moonshine'

***Streptocarpus* 'Northwoods Frosted Sunshine'**, 2006, IR06964, Jeanne Krieger, WI. (*S.* 'Northwoods Frosted Moonshine' × self). Cross planted Aug. 15, 2005, first flowered June, 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves variegated medium green and white, 8-1/2 in long × 2-1/4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Calyx green, split, 1/2 in long. Peduncle 5 in. with two flowers. Corolla salverform, 3-3/4 in. long × 2-1/2 in wide, very pale pink orchid with lemon yellow throat.

***Streptocarpus* 'Blue Lightning'**, 2006, IR06965, Paul Lee, CAN. (*S.* hybrid × *S.* 'Achilles'). Cross made 1992. Date of planting or first flowering not given. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette, low growing. Leaves green, 12 cm long × 5 cm wide, linear. Calyx green, split. 5-12 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 3 cm long × 4 cm wide, blue. Lower petal protrudes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Toronto Silver Splash'**, 2006, IR06966, Paul Lee, CAN. (*S.* 'Fancy Pants' × *S.* 'Pegasus'). Cross made June 30, 2000, Planted Oct. 8, 2000. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium rosette. Leaves green, 20 cm long × 5 cm wide, linear. Calyx green, split, 1 cm long. 2 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 4 cm long × 3 cm wide, blue with irregular splashes of white.

***Streptocarpus* 'Lemon Curd'**, 2006, IR06967, Kenji Hirose, Japan. (*S.* unknown Tanaka hybrid × *S.* 'Big Yolk'). Cross made Nov. 7, 2003, planted Feb. 27, 2004 and first flowered June 5, 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, green, 25 cm long × 10 cm wide, elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 10 mm long. 1-3 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 6 cm long × 5 cm wide, pale yellow (RHS-4-B) with white margin. The center is clearer yellow and bigger than 'Kimi' so the flower looks lemony yellow.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Christine'**, 2006, IR06968, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Charlotte' × *S.* 'Franken Ella Mae'). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx fused, green, 1/2 in. long. 5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 1-1/2 in. wide, light violet with a lemon yellow throat veined with dark violet.

Streptocarpus 'Toronto Silver Splash'

Streptocarpus 'Lemon Curd'

Streptocarpus 'Franken Isabella'

Streptocarpus 'Franken Mulberry Lady'

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Dreamtime'**, 2006, IR06969, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S*. 'Susan' × *S*. pink seedling). Cross made and planted 2000, first flowered 2001. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 1-1/2 in. wide, dark ultra marine blue with yellow lines in throat.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Isabella'**, 2006, IR06970, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S*. 'Charlotte' × *S*. 'Franken Ella Mae'). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in long. 8 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 2-1/4 in. wide, cobalt blue with yellow throat extending onto lower lobes, dark lines in throat.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Kelly'**, 2006, IR06971, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S*. 'Charlotte' × *S*. 'Franken Ella Mae'). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 3 in. wide, powder blue with pale lemon yellow throat extending onto lower lobes, dark purple dashes in throat. Flowers last a long time.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Lilac Lace'**, 2006, IR06972, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S*. 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green 9 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 10 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 2 in. wide, white, speckled with dark blue-purple, heavier on lower lobes.

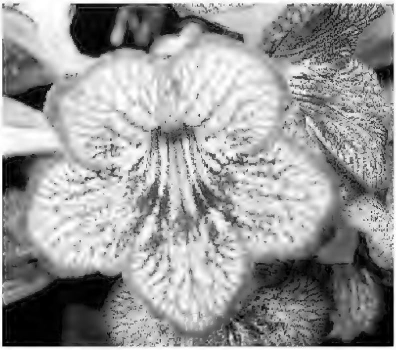
***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Mulberry Lady'**, 2006, IR06973, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S*. 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves dark green, 8 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in long. 8 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1-1/2 in. wide, white with speckles of dark warm red-purple, heavier on lower three lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Pink Ice'**, 2006, IR06974, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* seedling KW × *S.* seedling KSE). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves light green, 11 in. long × 4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 2-1/4 in. wide, white with light cobalt violet lines and netting, darkening with age to cobalt violet.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Shannon'**, 2006, IR06975, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Sheila Emily' × *S.* 'Stella'). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 4 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 2 in. wide, white heavily overlaid with warm violet veining, lemon yellow throat speckled with violet dashes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Velvet Lady'**, 2006, IR06976, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves light green, 11 in. long × 5 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 12 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 2-1/4 in. wide, white with purple violet picotee on all segments, crimson violet netting and veining, darkening with age.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Vicki'**, 2006, IR06977, Frank Davies/Ken Jones, UK. (*S.* 'Franken Sheila Emily' × *S.* 'Stella'). Cross made and planted 2001, first flowered 2002. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 10 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 3 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 2-1/2 in. wide, white with heavy dark red purple netting on lower three lobes, all lobes with white picotee, white veins in throat.



Streptocarpus 'Franken Velvet Lady'

Streptocarpus 'Beka'

Streptocarpus 'Tymar Treble'

Briggsia 'Wedert's Proud'

Streptocarpus **'Beka'**, 2006, IR06978, S. H. Snelson, UK. (parentage unknown). Cross made and planted 2002, first flowered 2003. Reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 8 in. long × 4 in. wide, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 4 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1-1/4 in. long × 2 in. wide, light salmon pink with serrated edge, yellow throat.

Streptocarpus **'Tymar Treble'**, 2006, IR06979, Mary Tyrie, UK. (*S.* 'Midnight Flame' × self). Cross made and planted 2003, first flowered 2004. Reproducible only vegetatively. Small rosette. Leaves medium green, 6 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1/2 in. long. 6 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1-3/4 in. wide, crimson in center becoming lighter pink, edged with light crimson, white and dark crimson lines in throat. Colors fade with age.

Briggsia **'Wedert's Proud'**, 2006, IR06980, Jeff Foederer, Netherlands, (*B. musicola* × *B. speciosa*). Cross made June 2004, planted Sept. 2004 and first flowered May 2006. Plants sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Compact basal rosette, all parts of plant are very hairy. Leaves medium green, 7 cm long × 4.5 cm wide, ovate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 5 mm long. Peduncle 10 cm long with one or two flowers. Corolla semi-campanulate (bell-shaped), 4.5 cm long × 2.5 cm wide, outside light lilac with dark stripes, inside lilac with light yellow background and light netting.

Petrocosmea **'Milan'**, 2006, IR06981, Jeff Foederer, Netherlands. (*P. nervosa* × *P. begoniifolia*). Cross made Sept. 2005, planted Jan. 2006 and first flowered Aug 14, 2006. Plants sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Compact basal rosette, slightly hairy. Leaves medium green, shiny, 3.2 cm long × 4 cm wide, orbicular with undulate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx split, green, 6 mm long. Peduncle 3.5 cm long with one to two flowers. Corolla rotate, outside lilac blue with darker tip, inside lilac blue with white and faint yellow in throat.

Sinningia **'Herbert Walker'**, 2006, IR06982, Brad Walker, TN. (*S. eumorpha* × *S.* [*leucotricha* × *reitzii*]). Cross made Aug. 8, 2005, planted Sept. 18, 2005 and first flowered May 12, 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Leaves green, hairy, 10-12 cm long × 5 cm wide, 3.5-4 cm petiole, lanceolate with serrate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green leafy, 1 cm long. Pedicel 3 cm tall with 3-7 flowers. Corolla salverform, 5 cm long × 2 cm wide, medium lavender with purple stripes in white throat. Leaf type and shape shows the *reitzii* heritage, as does growth habit, over 17.5 cm wide and 20 cm tall. Flowers vary from normal to extra petals in throat to peloric.

***Sinningia* 'Iris Walker'**, 2006, IR06983, Brad Walker, TN. (*S.* 'Ozark Pink Sunrise' × *S.* 'Ugly Girl'). Cross made Oct. 2, 2005, planted Oct. 25, 2005 and first flowered July 2, 2006. Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves hairy, green with red reverse, 4.5 cm wide × 4 cm long, orbicular with crenate margin, rounded tip and cordate base. Calyx green, leafy, 0.75 cm long. Pedicel 3 cm with 3-5 flowers. Corolla salverform, 3.5 cm long × 2 cm wide, deep pink with purple spots on white throat.

×*Sinvana* 'Mount Magazine', 2006, IR06984, Jon Lindstrom, AR. (*Sinningia conspicua* × *Paliavana tenuiflora*). Cross made July 9, 2004, planted Aug. 26, 2004 and first flowered July 6, 2005. Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Plant shrub-like, forming a rudimentary tuber. Leaves hairy, dark green (RHS 137A), 10.67 cm long × 7.8 cm wide with 2.74 cm petiole, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx split, yellow green, 2.34 cm long. Pedicel 3.18 cm long with 2-3 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.33 cm long × 1.94 cm wide, white, with lilac purple veining in throat. Flower sweetly fragrant, especially in the morning.

***Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Bam Bam'**, 2006, IR06985, Lee Stradley, NY. (*S.* 'Bristol's Lily White' × *S.* 'Little Gem'). Date of cross, planting and first flowering unknown. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves green, 6-8 in. long × 1-2 in. wide, linear with serrate margin and acuminate tip. Calyx split, green, 1/8 in. long. Peduncle 5-6 in. tall with 5 to 8 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1 in. wide, double, pink and white with fuchsia veins on lower three petals and a splash of yellow in center.

***Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Cherries Jubilee'**, 2006, IR06986, Lee Stradley, NY. (*S.* 'Chorus Girl' × *S.* 'Little Boy Blue'). Date of cross, planting and first blooming unknown. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves green, 12 in. long × 2-3 in. wide, linear with serrate margin and

Petrocosmea 'Milan'

Sinningia 'Herbert Walker'

Streptocarpus 'Fernwood's Bam Bam'

Streptocarpus 'Fernwood's Cherries Jubilee'

acuminate tip. Calyx split, green, 1/8 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. long, 2-3 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1-1/2 to 2 in. wide, white with pink veining highlights on tips of petals, center red-purple with dark red-purple veins on the lower three petals, two yellow veins in throat.

***Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Jiminy Cricket'**, 2006, IR06987, Lee Stradley, NY. (*S.* 'Bristol's Lily White' × *S.* 'Little Gem'). Date of cross, planting and first blooming unknown. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves green, 6 in. long × 1 in. wide, linear with serrate margin and acute tip. Calyx split, green, 1/8 in. long. Peduncle 5-6 in. tall with 3-6 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long, lavender purple with white around the purple throat.

***Streptocarpus* 'Fernwood's Silhouette'**, 2006, IR06988, Lee Stradley, NY. (*S. lilliputana* × *S.* 'Little Gem'). Cross made July 4, 2005, planted Oct. 2005 and first flowered June 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Miniature rosette. Leaves green, 4-6 in. long × 3/4 in. wide, linear with serrate margin and acute tip. Calyx split, green, 1/8 in. long. Pedicel 2-3 in. long, 2 flowered. Corolla salverform, 1 in. long × 1 in. wide, lavender with a white halo around the purple center, faint stripe down the middle of each petal. First reported hybrid using *S. lilliputana*.

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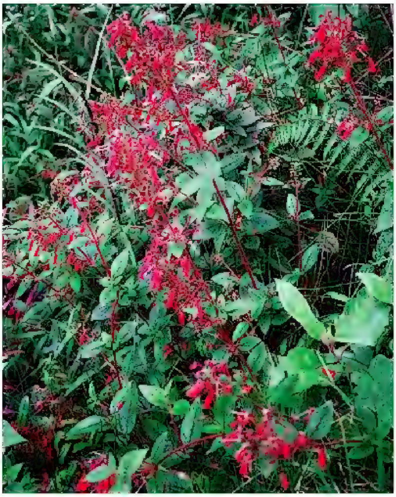
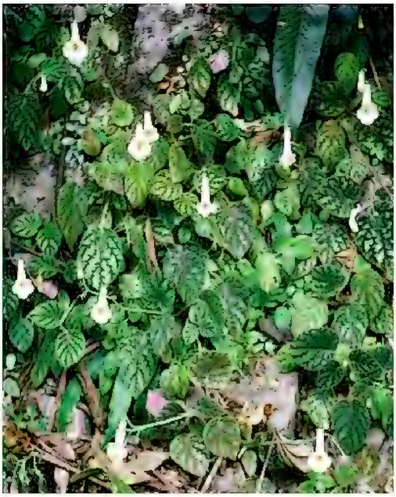
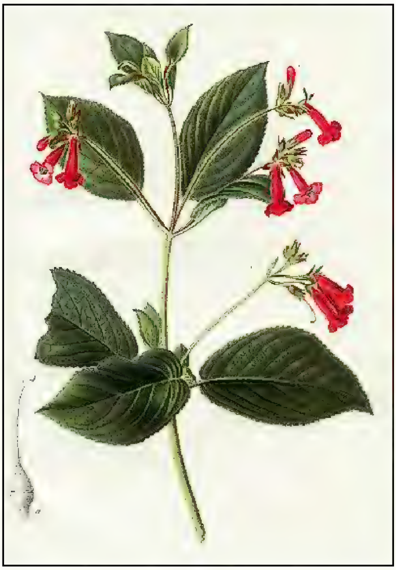


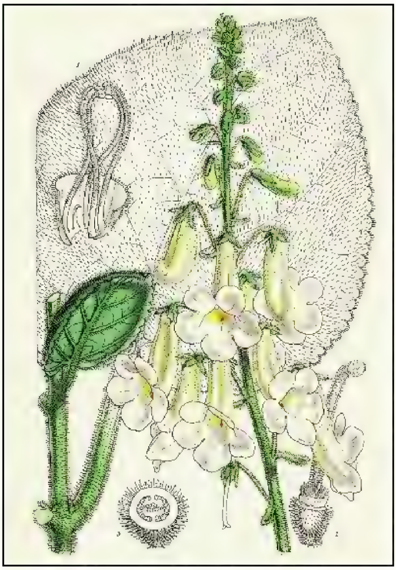
Heppiella ulmifolia in Ecuador
(photo by Jeanne Katzenstein)



Smithiantha multiflora in Mexico
(photo by Bob Lee)



Heppiella viscida illustrated as
Heppiella atrosanguinea
in Gartenflora (1853)



Smithiantha multiflora illustrated as
Naegelia multiflora in Curtis' Botanical
Magazine, Vol. 84, t. 5083 (1858)

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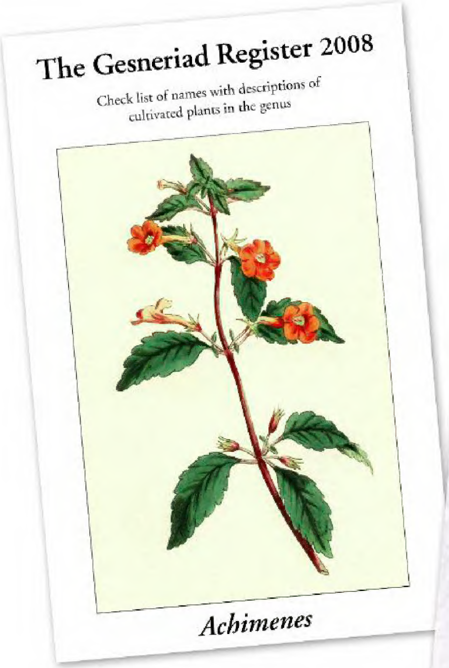
Belisle's Violet House	27	Lyndon Lyon Greenhouses, Inc.	43
Dave's Violets	43	Mrs Strep Streps	43
Kartuz Greenhouses	32	Out of Africa	43
Lauray of Salisbury	51	Pat's Pets	43
Logan Nursery	43	Violet Barn	28

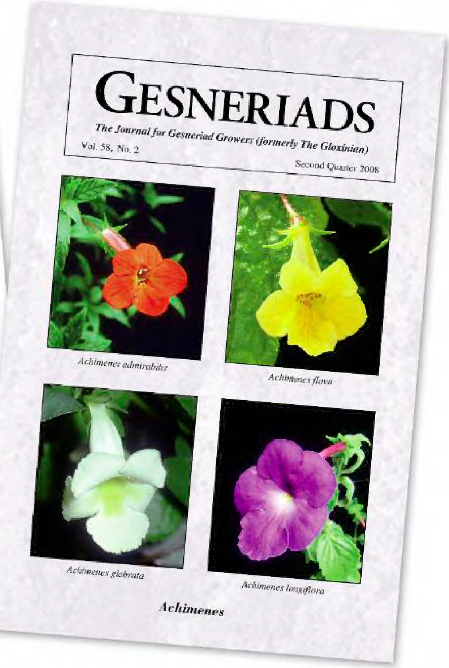


The Gesneriad Register 2008

Check list of names with descriptions of cultivated plants in the genus

Achimenes

GESNERIAD SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS



GESNERIADS

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers (formerly The Gloxinian)

Vol. 58, No. 2

Second Quarter 2008

Achimenes admirabilis

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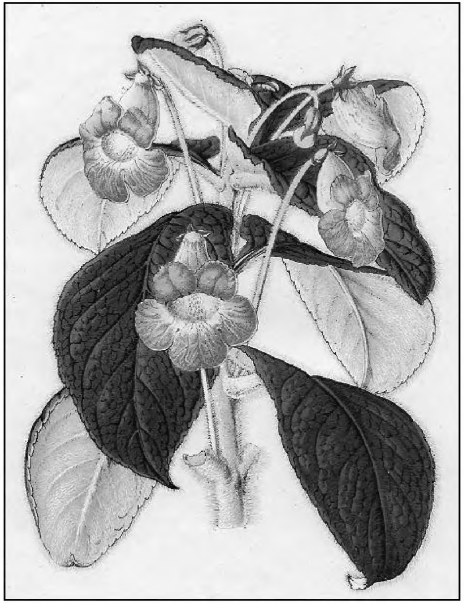

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